MAINE FARMER

AGRICULTURE MECHANIC ARTS GENERAL INTELLIGENCE &c.

VOL. XXII. AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1854. NO. 5.

"Our Home, our Country and our Brother Man."

WEST HIGHLAND CATTLE.

What are the best cattle for Maine? is a question often asked.

We answer, all the improved breeds are the best for Maine. This answer is as broad as the question is, and we give it because different sections of the State possess characteristics, which render the different breeds applicable to them.

If England, with a territory only a little more than twice as large as Maine, finds it not only convenient but very profitable, to have several distinct breeds, which are particularly adapted to different sections of her territory, we in Maine might profit by her example.

In many parts of our State, as on some portions of our seaboard, where the soil is sandy, and not so productive in grass as other parts, where a different soil is found, the lighter breeds, such as the Devons, for instance, would be the most profitable.

In many parts of the interior, where strong, retentive, clayey loams are more prevalent, and grass more abundant, Durhams and Herefords will flourish well. And in either of the sections, or in any section, those individuals who are indifferent as it regards the size, or the amount of beef, or working power that they can get into one hide, but are particularly anxious to obtain a good supply of milk and butter, the Devons, Ayrshires, or Alderneys, will be found excellent for the purpose. The Durhams, Herefords, Ayrshires and Devons, have been introduced into the State, and found to do extremely well in different locations, where the soil is of the right kind to afford a supply of forage for them. We believe the Alderneys, or, at any rate full blooded Alderneys, have not as yet been brought into the State. They are valued principally for their butter producing qualities.

There is another breed which we should be pleased to see introduced among us. It is what is known as the "West Highland Cattle." We do not know anything in regard to them, except from the statement of others.

Our friend Sandford Howard, of the Boston Cultivator, has frequently urged some of the capitalists of the country, to import some of them for trial in to the country, but we believe none of them have as yet done it. These cattle are natives of the Western Highlands of Scotland, a cold, bleak country where the pasturage is comparatively scanty. They have become thus rendered hardy, by hundreds of years acclimation to that situation, and we think they will therefore adapt themselves very readily, to all parts of the State, high or low, rich or poor.

We have recently learned that a few of them have been introduced into Canada, and we are in hopes that from this source, they will ere long find their way among us, and thus afford some of our farmers an opportunity of giving them a trial.

We noticed in the Canadian Agriculturist last Autumn, a report of the award of premiums at the Great Provincial show of Canada West.

Among them was a premium to Mr. W. A. Baldwin, of Toronto, for a Highland Bull. We took the liberty to address a letter of inquiry to Mr. B., who very politely answered the letter from which we extract the following information. The letter was not intended for publication, but as the information will be interesting to many of our readers, we trust no harm will arise in making it public.

"The sire and dam (of the bull inquired of,) was imported by Capt. Mac Leod, about seven years ago, from the Isle of Skye. They stand the cold winters well. Mine has been getting what he could pick up in the fields, and yet, (Dec. 28th,) he is as fat as he can well be. The beef I am told is of a superior quality, and the cows are good milkers. Capt. Mac Leod is now in Scotland, and intends to import more of the breed."

Professor Low in his illustrations of British cattle says :—

"The finest and largest of the native cattle of the Highlands are bred in Argyleshire and the neighboring Islands. This character they owe to the greater development of their forms, to the superior herbage of the Western coasts, but in a great degree likewise to the superior care bestowed in breeding. After the middle of last century Archibald, Duke of Argyle, a worthy and patriotic individual, bestowed considerable attention in improving the cattle of the district surrounding his own seat of Inverary; and more recently, numerous gentlemen of the Western Highlands have devoted the most sedulous attention to the improvement of this breed. On these accounts, the variety of the Western Highlands is usually referred to as the model of the breed. It is well known to all breeders, that a certain class of external characters indicates a disposition to arrive at an early maturity of bone and muscle, and to become easily fat. The most essential of these characters are, a large cylindrical body, dependent upon the greater curvature of the ribs, a body large with relation to the limbs, or, in other words, limbs short with relation to the body, a broad expanded chest, a skin soft to the touch and expansile, a relative smallness of the bones, and absence of coarseness in the extremities. In certain breeds of the lower countries, these characters may be developed to a high degree; but in a country of mountains and heaths, with a cold, humid, ungenial climate, there must be combined with these a set of characters indicative of that hardiness of constitution, without which the animals would be unsuited to the condition in which they are placed. That extreme delicacy of form which can be easily communicated by breeding must be avoided. The hair, while it is silky, unctous, and free from harshness, should be abundant and curling; the neck should be strong and muscular; the forehead rather broad; and the nose, from the eyes to the muzzle, short; a dewlap should exist as a character of the breed; the eyes should be prominent and clear; the horns should be of good length, without approaching to the coarseness of the long-horns of the lower country, spreading and tipped with black. Now, in the genuine West Highlanders, we shall find such a combination of these characters, as to show them to be well fitted to the country in which they are reared. Their limbs are short, though muscular, their chest wide and deep, their ribs well arched, and their backs as straight as in any other breed. The neck indeed, and dewlap, seem somewhat coarse in the bull, but these are characters indicative of their mountain state; and almost all their other points are what breeders would term good. They are of various colors. A disposition exists in the breeders of the Highlands to cultivate the black color, as conceiving it to be more indicative of hardiness; and hence the greater number of the cattle of the Highlands are black."

For the Maine Farmer.

CULTIVATION OF FRUIT.

Mr. Editor:—Thinking that a few thoughts on the condition of fruit culture, up the valley of the Androscoggin, may not be altogether uninteresting, to some, at least, of your readers, I will begin by saying, that a few of us have formed a farmer's club, in this vicinity, for the purpose of aiding each other, among other things, in obtaining better fruits and in greater variety. Two evenings have been spent quite profitably on fruit culture.

The rocky uplands of this vicinity are admirably adapted to the cultivation of fruit, especially the apple. And as different portions of the State, differ in regard to success in the various kinds of fruit, I propose to notice some of the information elicited at the meetings of the club. The Baldwin is the most abundant and profitable. Rarely ever, winter kills on upland soils. The variety known as the late Baldwin, is quite common. The Blue Pearmain grows here in perfection. The last year was remarkable for the size of this apple. A tree in my own orchard which had received a wheelbarrow load of leached ashes and lime in the spring,—had apples so large, that many of them fell from the tree and burst open; no apple is better on the last of December for a dumpling.

The Black Oxford apple, (1) a native of Paris, in this county, is abundantly cultivated here. Although it does not come into bearing *quite as soon as the Blue Pearmain and Baldwin*, it is a good bearer, hardy, and keeps as well as the Baldwin, and to most tastes is far better, and brings a higher price than either in the market. These three varieties may be regarded as the standard market apples in this region. The Russet is a moderate bearer. The Rhode Island Greening is not so large and well flavored an apple as those produced on the seashore. There is a variety of fall apple of English origin, cultivated somewhat extensively, whose real name is unknown here, but whose local name, Victoria apples, was given to it by Moses Cross, Esq., of this town, who first introduced it into this region. It is a good bearer and one of the very best apples for the dessert, although it becomes easily disfigured by being bruised. A native apple from my own orchard, of which I sometime since forwarded you, though far from the best, is beginning to attract some attention. It is a rapid grower, more so than the Baldwin, judging from specimens recently grafted. Then we cultivate the Sopsavine, Early Sweet Bough, William's Favorite, White Loaf; for early apples abundantly,—Hubbardston, Nonsuch, Minister's Mother, Pumpkin Sweet, (the latter very productive,) Gillyflower, Bellflower, and Talman Sweeting. The most remarkable native apple is raised by Dr. Wiley. It is small in size but keeps the year round, and has all the freshness of a new apple, when a year old.

But few pears have been cultivated here, but enough has been done to show that good pears and in the greatest abundance may be raised here. A large native pear stands in this village which has been productive for many years, having been planted with apple trees that bear the marks of age.

Plums may be produced here in any quantity. The Imperial Gage, Egg Plum, Magnum Bonum, Lombard, Jefferson and Washington Plum, and the Peach Plum, stand our winters well, and bid fair to be as productive here as elsewhere. Nor do we despair of raising the peach in limited quantities, as the ground rarely freezes to any extent, a slight protection of matting or spruce boughs, completely defends them through the winter.

The Canada Plum is raised here in large quantities and is an excellent fruit. A common practice here is to graft in the Egg plum into stocks of the Canada plum, which soon come to bearing.

The common English cherry is abundant. The black and white ox heart have been raised to some extent. Other varieties have recently been introduced.

In regard to grafting, James Walker, who has grafted a large nursery of the apple tree, makes use of the splice grafting instead of budding, as far preferable in every respect. I have succeded in almost every instance, in cleft grafting the plum by making a shoulder on the graft. It requires a little more time, but is much surer, especially when the stock does not split freely. As one ill, as well as good success should be noticed, I will state for the benefit of those who are as ignorant as myself, that I lost two or three large apple trees, by following the advice of somebody, to trim all the limbs off when first grafted, especially if the trees be unhealthy. My experience would dictate to remove no more than is absolutely necessary the first year, letting the grafts be shaded as well as the trunk of the tree. I have succeeded best in grafting my apple trees, and especially plum and cherry trees quite early in the spring, even before the snow is off the ground. Two years ago I grafted trees with complete success, under which the snow was six or eight feet deep. Grafting wax should be made somewhat softer for early grafting, than prescribed in books. I have experienced no trouble here from its melting, in warm weather.

As we live at an elevation of six hundred and fifty feet above the level of the ocean, we can hardly be expected to succeed in raising fruits from a more southerly climate, yet a high board fence, or the lee of buildings, very readily carries a spot several degrees to the south, so that we may often succeed in ripening several species of the grape, as well as on the sea board. We have no sea-fog, and but little damp weather, so that fruits that do ripen here, are of as rich flavor as from any other part of Maine.

I ought to have mentioned before, that we have succeeded in procuring quite a pretty Agricultural and Horticultural Library.

It has been many a long day since I last saw you, but as the Farmer looks younger every year, I presume the same is the case with yourself. (2.)

Wishing you a happy New Year, I am still yours. T.

Bethel, Jan. 16, 1854.

Will Plaster promote the growth of sorrel in any soil? Being led to doubt popular public opinion on this subject, I should like to have your opinion expressed in the Farmer.

Note. (1.) Our friend calls this Black apple, but it should be called Black Oxford, in contradistinction to one called Black apple in the catalogues, which is rather an ordinary apple. This originated in the orchard of a Mr. Caldwell, in the town of Oxford, County of Oxford, and therefore comes rightly by the name of Oxford. The Blue Pearmain is a shy bearer with us.

(2.) No, Sir-ee. "We wax old as doth a garment." [Ed.

For the Maine Farmer.

CHURNS.

Mr. Editor:—I have been both interested and instructed, in reading a communication from "Dairyman," in a late number of your paper on the subject of making butter. Dairyman's modus operandi of making butter in winter, accords in general with my own experience in the business, although I think different results will accrue with the same management from different cows, for it is a well attested fact, that the cream of some cows will *come* much quicker than others, with the same keeping, and the same arrangement in churning. But I am not disposed to find fault with my Winslow friend, for his management of the cream, or in churning it. I am only surprised at his wholesale denunciations of improvements in churns. Hear him. "One churn is as good as another, and a little better; the common dasher churn is the best, because it is the simplest, cheapest, and most easily taken care of."

Oh, Moses! Stand back, ye judges of prize churns in London. Stand from under ye wise judges who awarded a premium to Davis' self adjusting churn!

If butter would invariably come in ten minutes, why then it would be unimportant what churn we use, but the sober fact of the case is, that it generally takes from ten minutes to half a day to fetch the butter, and if I *must churn*, I beg to have the most improved churn, and so do the work in the most scientific and easy manner.

The use of the common dasher churn, has always proved to be such laborious work, as to find little favor with the boys and girls, when a better one could be obtained, and that better one, (asking pardon of the "Dairyman,") Mr. Editor, is the "*World's Fair Prize Churn.*"

I take pleasure in saying to all butter makers, that I have used this churn for some two years, that I would not be deprived of its use one year, for the price of it,—that the butter will come no quicker in this, than in any other churn, but the work is much easier; you can sit down and take your comfort while churning; the butter-milk can be worked out in churn, without putting hands to the butter, and my better-half (an excellent judge in such matters,) says this churn can be kept sweet and clean, without extra trouble.

If the butter comes a little too soft to work out the butter-milk well, some cold water can be put in which will soon harden it, and the buttermilk can be easily extracted from the butter in the churn. I am happy in being able to say, that this churn is a great favorite with the ladies, that I have never heard it condemned by any person who has used it, that it is forcing its way rapidly into public favor, that it is extensively used in the county of Somerset, and that finally, improvement is the order of the day, even in churns, the remarks of my good friend from Winslow, to the contrary, notwithstanding. Yours, Pro Bono Publico.

Fairfield, Jan. 13, 1854.

For the Maine Farmer.

WEAK EYES.

Mr. Editor:—I have for sometime been troubled with weak eyes, so as to be unable to study for any length of time by artificial light, and as you seem to be infallible in every sort of disease and everything else, I thought you might prescribe something that would do me some good, if not cure me entirely, and receive my most sincere thanks. Yours, Student.

Plymouth, Jan. 10, 1854.

Note. We think our friend Student's vision must be somewhat defective, or he would have *seen* ere this, that we are not so "infallible" as he says we are. Besides, the causes of weak eyes, are so many and various, that a person must be possessed of a little more than even clairvoyant powers, to prescribe for those he never saw.

We can therefore say to him, attend to your general health, and make that as good and as strong as possible. Bathe the head and eyes, and even the whole body in pure tepid water, and keep the skin, as well as the digestive organs, the best possible order, by observance of diet and manly exercise. [Ed.

The question, "Why printers did not succeed as well as brewers?" was thus answered: Because printers work for the head, and brewers for the stomach, and where twenty men have stomachs, but one has brains.

CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR
OF THE SOUTH KENNEBEC AG. SOCIETY,
Held at Gardiner, Oct. 19th and 20th, 1853.

The following list of awards is condensed from the reports of the several committees:

On Horses.—John Dinslow, Richmond, first premium on stud, 4 years old.

E. McLellan, Gardiner, 2d premium on stud, 7 yrs. old.

Gratuity to Eliphalet H. Lapham, Pittston, for his fine horse presented.

Geo. D. Wakefield, West Gardiner, 1st premium on stud colt. Gratuity to Isaac Farr, West Gardiner, on 2 years old stud. Also, to Samuel Bunker, Jr., Richmond, on 3 years old stud colt.

First premium on breeding mare, Geo. Williamson, Pittston; 2d do., John Neal, Litchfield. Gratuity to Moses King, Pittston, on breeding mare.

F. B. Davis, Chairman.

On Bulls, Cows and Heifers.—Two years old bulls, 1st premium, Smith Moody, Pittston; 2d, R. H. Gardiner, Esq., Gardiner.

Yearling bulls, 1st premium, Geo. Couch, Hallowell; 2d, Gilmore Blinn, Dresden.

Bull calves, 1st premium, Nathan Foster, Gardiner; 2d, Henry Dearborn, Pittston.

Cows, 1st premium, Nathan Foster, Gardiner; 2d, Wm. S. Grant, Farmingdale; 3d, Robert H. Shiley, Farmingdale.

Two years old heifers, 1st premium, Daniel Lancaster, Farmingdale; 2d, F. McLellan, Gardiner.

Yearling heifers, 1st premium, John Davis, Chelsea; 2d, Gilmore Blinn, Dresden; 3d, John McCausland, Farmingdale.

Heifer calves, 1st premium, Gilmore Blinn, Dresden.

D. Lancaster, Chairman.

On Beef Cattle.—1st premium, Henry Dow, Pittston; 2d, Wm. S. Grant, Farmingdale.

E. McLellan, Chairman.

On Oxen, Steers and Town Teams.—1st premium on town teams, town of Farmingdale; 2d, Pittston; 3d, Gardiner.

Working oxen, 1st premium, Henry Dow, Pittston; 2d, Wm. S. Clay; 3d, Wm. S. Grant, Farmingdale.

Steer teams, 1st premium, town of Pittston.

Two years old steers, 1st premium, Merrill Hunt, West Gardiner; 2d, Geo, Williamson, Pittston.

Three years old steers, 1st premium, A. & W. True, Litchfield; 2d Reuben Ricker, Pittston.

Yearling steers, 1st premium, John L. French, Chelsea.

Steer calves, 1st premium, Wm. S. Grant, Farmingdale; 2d, A. & W. True, Litchfield.

A. S. Coombs, Chairman.

On Sheep.—Fine wool sheep, 1st premium, R. H. Gardiner, $2; likewise on fine wool lambs, $2. Also, fine wool buck, Patent Office Report; 2d do., $2; best fine wool buck lamb, $2; 2d do., $1.

Best grade buck lamb, Daniel Lancaster, Farmingdale, $2. Best grade buck, Geo. Williamson, Pittston, Patent Office Report, and $2.

The committee recommend a premium on the Leicester buck from A. P. Elwell of Gardiner.

Jesse Higgins, Chairman.

On Swine.—Best boar, J. L. Mitchell, Richmond; 2d best, E. J. Ford, Gardiner. Best breeding sow, John L. Mitchell, Richmond; 2d best, R. H. Gardiner; 3d best, J. T. Smart, Farmingdale. Best litter of pigs, R. H. Gardiner; 2d best, J. L. Mitchell; 3d best, E. J. Ford, Gardiner. Best fat hog, John L. Mitchell, Richmond; 2d best, Henry Hildreth, Gardiner; 3d best, J. D. Moore, Gardiner. The committe recommend to Samuel Dinslow of Richmond, a gratuity of the Society's first premium on swine.

E. J. Ford, Chairman.

On Poultry.—First premium, R. H. Gardiner; 2d, Joseph Perry.

P. Sheldon, Chairman.

On Agricultural Implements. Best hoes and hay forks, E. Plimpton & Son, Litchfield. Ox-cart, and hay-rack, presented by N. Foster, from the farm of R. H. Gardiner—both entitled to premiums.

Best sward plow, H. & S. Cutts, Pittston.

Best bee hive, D. Lancaster, Farmington.

Gilmore Blinn, Chairman.

On Manufactures.—Cottage bedstead, Meserve & Winslow, Gardiner; chamber set, Nash & Nudd, Gardiner; single sleigh, Chas. Kimball, Hallowell—all entitled to premiums. Dudley Young, Chairman.

On Household Manufactures.—The following premiums and gratuities are recommended:—Mrs. P. Rogers, 1st premium on hearth rugs, $2; Mrs. Williams, Litchfield, 2d do., $1; Miss Helen Williamson, Pittston, 3d do., 50 cents; Miss Maria L. Foster, gratuity for same, 25 cents; Mrs. Elisha C. Coombs, Windsor, best worsted shawl, $1; Miss Julia A. Harriman, Litchfield, best bead bag, 50 cents; Mrs. Geo. Plaisted, Gardiner, best silk hosiery, 75 cents; Mrs. Jas. Stone, Farmingdale, best worsted tuffeted embroidery, $1.50; Mrs. David Wing, Farmingdale, best worsted raised do., $1; Miss Mary Hunter, Farmingdale, best working stitch embroidery, $1; Mrs. F. A. Butman, Gardiner, 2d best, 75 cents; Mrs. S. G. Moore, Gardiner, 3d best, 50 cents; Mrs. James Stone, Farmingdale, best silk embroidery on worsted, 75 cents; Mrs. Gale, Farmingdale, 2d best, 50 cents; Mrs. Jas. McCurdy, Gardiner, gratuity on same, 50 cents; Mr. W. H. Prescott, Hallowell, best wrought blankets, $1; Mrs. H. L. Weston, Gardiner, 2d best, 75 cents; Mrs. F. P. Theobald, Gardiner, best cambric embroidery, $1; Mrs. L. Clay, Gardiner, 2d best, 50 cents; Miss S. E. Chadwick, Farmingdale, best embroidered muslin, $1; Mrs. George H. Cook, Gardiner, 2d best, 75 cents; Miss H. A. Moody, 25 cents; Mrs. W. L. Hyde, gratuity 50 cents; Mrs. George Rogers, Gardiner, best woolen hosiery, 50 cents; New Church Ladies Society, silver needlework, 50 cents; Mrs. J. T. Smart, loaf cake, gratuity of 25 cents; Miss Martha Donnel, Gardiner, fruit basket, gratuity of 25 cents; Miss Mary Worcester, Gardiner, necklace, gratuity of 25 cents; Mrs. A. E. Wing, Gardiner, quilt, 50 cents; Mrs. Mary A. Jewett, Gardiner, quilt, gratuity of 25 cents; Miss Louisa Glazier, Hallowell, crotchet work, 50 cents; J. T. Russel, Hallowell, best bonnets, $1.50; Mrs. Olive Whitney, Gardiner, 2d best, $1; Mrs. Z. Stuart, gratuity on same, 50 cents; Mrs. Phebe Allen, Vassalboro', gratuity of 50 cents on 6 pairs men's woolen hose, and 21 skeins woolen yarn.

J. W. Hanson, Chairman.

How much Sugar do we Eat? Last year there was consumed *in this country* about 750,000,000 lbs. of cane sugar, and 27,000,000 lbs. of maple sugar. This gives more than 24 pounds of cane sugar, and one pound of maple sugar to every man, woman and child. This does not include molasses or honey. If this sugar was put into barrels holding two hundred pounds, and each barrel occupied a space of three feet square only, it would require 336 acres of land for it to stand upon. The barrels, if placed in a row, would reach two hundred and twenty miles. If this sugar was put up in paper packages of five pounds each, it would require 146,400,000 sheets of wrapping paper, and if only a yard of string was used to each package, there would be required 439,200,000 feet, or 83,000 miles of string—three times enough to go around the earth. If every retail clerk sold one hundred pounds of sugar each day, it would require nearly 25,000 clerks to sell it all in the year. If the dealers, wholesale and retail together, made a profit of only two cents a pound on this sugar, these profits alone would amount to nearly $15,000,000. Can some of our young school friends tell us how much tea this would sweeten?

[American Agriculturist.

DREARY OLD WINTER.

Dreary old Winter! weary old Winter!
Snow-blanched carl, all dripping and chill;
Ice-chains have bound thee, winds whistle round thee,
Heavily, gloomily plodding on still.
Yet when we meet thee, kindly we greet thee—
Sit by the hearth-blaze and melt all thy snow;
With wassail and gladness we'll cheer all thy sadness,
Make thine eye brighten, thy icy blood glow.
Dreary old Winter! weary old Winter!
We'll make thy eye brighten, thy icy blood glow.

Cheery old Winter! merry old Winter!
Laugh while with yule-wreath thy temples are bound;
Drain the spiced bowl now, cheer thy old soul now:
"Christmas *waes hael!*"—pledge the holy toast round.
Broach butt and barrel—with dance and with carol
Crown we old Winter, of revels the king;
And when he's weary of living so merry,
He'll lie down and die on the green lap of Spring.
Cheery old Winter! merry old Winter!
He'll lie down and die on the green lap of Spring!

HOW INDIA RUBBER SHOES ARE MADE.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce in an interesting article on the manufactures of Connecticut, gives the following account of the manner in which India Rubber shoes are made.

"Contrary to the general impression, India Rubber, in the process of manufacturing, is not melted, but is passed through heated iron rollers, the heaviest of which weigh 20 tons, and thus worked or kneaded, as dough is at a bakery. The rubber is nearly all procured from the mouth of the Amazon, in Brazil, to which point it is sent from the interior. In form, upon arrival, is generally that of a jug or pouch, as the natives use clay moulds of that shape, which they repeatedly dip into the liquid caoutchoue, until a coating of the desired thickness accumulates, when the clay is broken and emptied out.

The rubber, after being washed, chopped fine, and rolled to a putty-like consistency, is mixed with a compound of metallic substances, principally white lead and sulphur, to give it body or firmness. Those sheets designed for the soles are passed under rollers having a diamond figured surface. From these the soles are cut by hand, and the several pieces required to perfect the shoe are put together by females, on a last. The natural adhesion of the rubber joins the seams. The shoes are next varnished and baked in an oven capable of holding about 2000 pairs, and heated to about 300 degrees, where they remain seven or eight hours. This is called the 'vulcanizing' process, by which the rubber is hardened.

A large quantity of cotton cloth and cotton [illegible] the surface of the rubber while it is yet in sheets. Not a particle of any of these materials is lost. The scraps of rubber are remelted, and the bits of cloth are chopped up with a small quantity of rubber, and rolled out into a substance resembling pasteboard, to form the inner sole. The profits of this business have been somewhat curtailed, of late, by the prevailing high price of rubber, which has varied within a year from twenty to sixty cents per pound. The demand, however, is very large. A species of rubber shoe lined with flannel, is extensively used in some parts of the country as a substitute for the leathern shoe."

New Mode of Iron Manufacture. The Baltimore Times gives an interesting description of the new plan by which mineral coal and iron ore are converted at once into wrought iron without passing through the more tedious and expensive manipulations which are generally practised. The mineral coal and crude ore, after being pulverized and mixed in suitable proportions, are put into a hopper, and being heated, come forth like so much red hot sand. This mineral sand, by the mere adhesion and aggregation of its particles, grows, under the manipulations of a "puddler," or stirring machine, into a compact mass, which increases with every turn until it becomes as large as a good sized pumpkin. This red hot iron pumpkin is then subjected to the blows of a forge hammer, and is in a few minutes converted into a beautiful "bloom," from which can be manufactured boiler iron, bar iron, nail rods, &c. It is estimated that any man having an acre of coal land, with good iron ore in its vicinity, and a capital of $1000, can erect a furnace at the foot of his own coal bank, which will turn out two tons of blooms per day, worth $70 per ton, the cost of which would be $20, thus giving him a clear profit of $100 a day on a capital of $1000. A furnace of this kind is now in successful operation at Pittsburg.

Cattle for the Shambles. Some breeds of cattle are disposed to carry fat internally, and others externally, while in others it is deposited between the layers of muscles, forming what is called "marble meat." In the races of cattle disposed to carry fat externally, are the once famed "Dishley breed," with large fatty rumps, and the African Ox, with his immense humps of fat on his shoulders. These animals have little or no internal fat. The Herefords are distinguished for this peculiarity of carrying much external fat, making these exceeding good "handlers." The "improved Durham" are highly prised for their "marble beef." The animals which reach the greatest weight of muscle and fat, with the least consumption of food, are the Herefords and Durhams; the former breed will fatten at the age of two and a half years, to one thousand pounds; while nearly all other breeds require at least one year longer to attain this weight—an important fact that should not be lost sight of by breeders of grazing cattle.

Economy of Feeding. The Working Farmer correctly says, "The day is fast approaching when the feeding of cattle by guess will pass into disrepute, and our farmers will learn that to obtain the largest amount of profit, it will be necessary to use such food, and to use it in such a manner, as will produce the desired results, at the least cost. They will discover also, that they should appeal to such means as will enable the animal to appropriate the largest amount for flesh-making, formation of milk, fat, etc., and not to feed by methods which will go to enrich the dung, by passing through the animal large amounts of undigested starch and other proximates."

WINTER-KILLING OF FRUIT TREES AND BUDS.

Throughout New England, if not everywhere else, we hear much complaint, every spring, that fruit trees are winter killed. Again, in some localities, we find that the peach trees have all their fruit buds destroyed, while the wood is not affected, but grows vigorously. The peach is more liable to injuries of this kind, in New Hampshire, than any other fruit. Occasionally the apple suffers injury, not only of its fruit buds, but of the wood also, and sometimes the wood is entirely destroyed.

Of about one hundred and sixty young apple trees which had been set in my orchard from one to six years, about thirty were seriously injured by the winter of 1851-2, and many more somewhat affected. The first symptoms were observed early in April, when, cutting off small branches near the trunk of the trees, I noticed a circle of yellowish wood immediately under the bark. The ends of the limbs, and the outside of the bark, and even the buds, at that time, appeared perfectly healthy. As the season advanced, upon most of the trees the buds opened, but some of them did not start. Such trees died to the ground. Others put forth leaves on part of the branches, and some at the ends of the limbs, with the rest of the tree bare. The foliage of many, through the summer, was very meagre, except upon the newly formed wood, where it was luxuriant. Three trees, which had grown four years in the orchard and had been regrafted the previous spring, died utterly, except the root, although the scions had grown finely, and remained plump and full of sap until the bodies had turned black under the bark. I cut off several at the ground, and grafted them, and the new scions made a vigorous growth, indicating that the roots were still sound.

In the autumn, one of those which had put forth a scanty foliage, though making a fair growth, was accidentally broken off. Upon examination, I found that all the wood was discolored except a ring of the alburnum next to the bark, which appeared healthy. Upon cutting into others, I observed a similar appearance, as if nature had made an effort to cover with a living stratum of wood that, whose organization had been so disturbed as to obstruct its proper offices.

Having occasion, in May, to travel over the westerly part of the State, I carefully observed the condition of the fruit trees wherever I went. The results of my observations were uniform. More injury had happened to the apple trees than for many previous years. The injury, however, was [illegible] *highly cultivated trees upon low and sandy land*, such as is subject to early autumn frosts. My own trees stand upon a sandy plain, and were growing rapidly. I found scarcely an instance of an apple tree upon high land affected in the least. The same remarks may be made of the peach buds. My own peach trees, near my apple trees, had set full of blossom buds, but not a single peach was produced, although the trees were not much injured. The theory of Mr. Downing has been, that whenever the thermometer sinks twelve degrees below zero, the buds of peach trees are always destroyed. But this idea is not correct, as applied to New Hampshire. The thermometer, in all parts of this State, fell to eighteen and twenty degrees below, last winter, and peaches were abundant. I saw trees last summer loaded with them, at Derry, within twenty feet of the spot where the thermometer had indicated eighteen degrees below, the previous winter. Mr. Downing, himself, in one of the last numbers of his invaluable publication, admitted that his theory was not supported by his more recent observations.

What then produces the injury? It cannot be the mere intensity of the cold, under ordinary circumstances, because if it were, all trees of the same kind would perish at a given extreme of cold. The tree on the plain would not be taken, and the tree on the hill be left. The same tree would not pass unscathed through extreme cold of the one winter, and perish the next at a higher temperature. We must look, therefore, for the solution of this problem in some peculiar, accidental condition of the tree.

In New Hampshire, no winter passes without weather which sinks the mercury below zero. Water freezes at thirty-two degrees, and the sap in the small twigs of the peach tree, I suppose, must be frozen long before the weather is at zero. We all know that water, as it becomes solid, expands by crystalization; and we can readily comprehend that such expansion may rupture the sap vessels of the wood or bud, and so destroy them. If this be the cause of their destruction, then it should happen whenever the sap freezes. Now I do not undertake to say that the sap in the peach bud, even, does freeze until the thermometer falls twelve degrees below. It is possible that there is in the sap of trees, and in the incomprehensible phenomena of its circulation, a power of resistance to cold, adequate to its protection to that extent.

I speak with caution, because there is no theory of the circulation of sap which seems perfectly consistent with known facts, and I set the subject down among the matters not fully revealed. The circulation of the blood of animals generates heat in some way, and *possibly* the circulation of sap in vegetables may do the same.

Count Rumford, in his essays, seems to assume that the sap of trees does not freeze, and reasons as if it were incontrovertible that if the sap should freeze, the trees must die. He maintains that heat is propagated in fluids only by circulation, never by contact of the particles one with another; or in other words, that fluids are absolute non-conductors of heat. Heated water rises to the surface, because it has become by heat lighter, and if heat be applied at the bottom of the vessel containing water, the surface water must descend to make room for that which thus rises. Water cannot be heated by application of heat to the surface, but will remain at the boiling point for hours, resting upon colder water, or upon ice, even in a glass vessel, if the ice be confined so as not to rise. If water be a perfect non-conductor, and by any means its particles could be kept from moving, no degrees of heat or cold could in the least affect any but those particles in immediate contact with the vessel containing it.

The circulation of the particles of a fluid is impeded by mingling with it any fibrous matter, or by a solution in it of any resinous substance, so that it parts with its heat less readily.

Again, wood is almost a perfect non-conductor of heat. Considering these facts, it must be manifest that the sap of trees, thickened as it doubtless is by the evaporation of its watery particles in autumn, shut up in capillary vessels of wood, so curiously fashioned that it has been ascertained in the process of kyanizing, that fluids cannot be forced through them in more than one direction—I say it must be manifest that heat escapes very slowly from a living tree, or in other words, that cold enters and freezes the sap only at a very low temperature.

Still, the fact has been observed by every man who has chopped in the woods of New Hampshire in the winter, that the trees appear to be frozen quite solid, and that the logs will fly open like blocks of ice, at the blow of an axe, and show the sap sparkling like diamonds.

After the sap has actually become solid by cold as would seem must be the case every winter, what further change can be produced in it, or in the vessel containing it, by greater intensity of cold? What mechanical or chemical process, which thus destroys the trees or buds, is induced by twenty degrees of cold, added to that which has already rendered the sap solid?

I dwell upon this point, because the winter of 1851-2 was one of the severest on record, and the injury to trees, apple trees in particular, was unusually great. Yet, I am not willing to conceed that the extreme cold alone caused this injury. The nurserymen of this region have assured me that tender, half-hardy shrubs endured that winter, with the ordinary protection, unusually well.

My conclusion upon the whole matter is, that it is not the intense cold of the winter, merely, which injures the peach and the apple, in the manner referred to, but the early, sudden frosts of autumn, which find the trees on warm and sheltered land, full of sap, unprepared for the sudden change. The vessels filled with the watery fluids are burst by the crystalization of freezing, long before the extreme cold of winter. It is not however, improbable that the same effect may sometimes be produced in the winter or spring by sudden changes of temperature.

This is a matter not merely of curious investigation, but of practical importance. If intensely cold weather, to a certain degree, necessarily kills all our trees, we have no duty in the matter but graceful submission. If, however, [illegible] they are growing too rapidly, from over cultivation, or because they are too much sheltered, or upon land too sandy, or land undrained, or in the valley rather than the hills, we have the remedy by the exercise of good judgment, in our hands.

A careful and constant application of scientific principles to known facts, will eventually bring out of the chaos of what we call *accidents*, new evidence of the constant, uniform operations of the laws of nature. H. F. French.

Exeter, N. H. [N. E. Farmer.

Mammoth Vegetables. Oregon seems to rival even California in the productiveness of its soil, and the mammoth size to which vegetables attain. Mention is made in the papers of a huge cauliflower, raised opposite Portland, weighing forty-five pounds, and the world is challenged to beat it. Mr. Justin Chenoweth writes from the Dalles, that he is growing in his garden a cabbage which he has carefully measured, and found it to cover a space embraced in a circumference of nearly fourteen feet, being four feet and six inches in diameter. The solid head is twelve inches in diameter. He thinks that the whole would weigh over fifty pounds. The seed which produced this plant was not sown until the 21st of May, and the head is yet rapidly filling, and will probably attain to sixteen inches in diameter. In the same garden he has grown turnips, many of which weighed ten lbs.; and watermelons and tomatoes, rivalling, both in size and flavor, the best that he had seen in the Mississippi Valley; all being of the first crop, without ploughing or spading, the planting and tending having been done exclusively with a light Yankee weeding hoe and a garden rake.

Corn and Cob Mill. E. M. Killgore of Athens, Tennessee, has invented and applied for a patent upon an improvement in mills for grinding corn. The invention consists in having a cylinder, provided with radial V-shaped teeth, said teeth forming circles or rings upon the cylinder, placed side by side, the edges of the teeth of every alternate ring being in a line between the edges of the teeth of its adjoining rings. The teeth of the cylinder run in V-shaped grooves in a concave, the grooves being corrugated or toothed in a direction tangential with a circle somewhat smaller in diameter than that of the cylinder. The teeth of the grooves in the concave are so placed that the edges of the teeth in every alternate groove are in a line between the edges in the adjoining grooves.

A Good Cow. During a recent visit to Massachusetts, we called on Mr. Henry Sabin, of Lee, to whom, in 1852, the Berkshire County Ag. Society awarded the highest premium for the best milch cow. She is a cross between Native and Devon, and in June, 1852, gave in one week 307 lbs. of milk. 66¼ lbs. of this milk was set and churned, and produced 3 lbs. 11 oz. of butter,—equal to 17 lbs. of butter per week. In June, 1853, she gave, on several different evening milkings, 31 lbs. of milk. One day's milk was churned separately, and produced 2 lbs. 7 oz. of butter. During this time her pasture was not very good, and she was allowed a bucket of bran swill per day.

[Rural New Yorker.

Fertility of Nile Mud. The celebrated microscopic philosopher, Ehrenberg, has examined this mud, and finds its great fertility to be owing, not so much to any peculiar mineral contribution, or to the presence of vegetable matter, as it is to the vast accumulation of extremely minute forms of microscopic animals, which, by their decomposition enrich the soil.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

MAINE FARMER

AUGUSTA:

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1854.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS OF BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

JAN. 18, at 10, A. M.

The members elect of the Board of Agriculture assembled in the New Hall at the State House, and were called to order by Mr. Smith, of the North Penobscot Society, on whose motion Colonel Henry Little, of Bangor, was called to the chair; Messrs. Smith, of N. Penobscot—Crane, of Penobscot, and Perley, of Cumberland, were chosen a committee to examine credentials of members, who reported that seventeen members were present. Others came in subsequently, and the board consists of 21 members, as follows:

SOCIETY.	NAMES OF MEMBERS.
York,	Nathan Dane.
West Oxford,	James Hubbs, Jr.
Oxford,	Sidney Perham.
Cumberland,	Samuel F. Perley.
Lincoln,	Alexander Johnston, Jr.
West Lincoln,	Elijah Barrell.
Kennebec,	E. Holmes.
North Kennebec,	J. W. Britton.
South Kennebec,	Nathan Foster.
Franklin,	Samuel Daggett.
North Franklin,	Enoch Craig.
West Somerset,	Samuel W. Tinkham.
Somerset Central,	Hiram C. Warren.
East Somerset,	Warren Fuller.
Waldo,	David Norton.
Penobscot,	E. F. Crane.
Bangor Horticultural,	Henry Little.
North Penobscot,	Asa Smith.
Piscataquis,	Daniel Chase.
Aroostook,	
North Aroostook,	Bradford Cummings.
Hancock,	
Washington,	D. K. Hobart.

The Board then proceeded to organise, by choosing Col. H. Little, of Bangor, President, and Ezekiel Holmes, of Winthrop, Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Crane, ordered, that the rules of order of the last session be adopted this session.

The Secretary then made a report in regard to the publication of the transactions of the several Societies, as ordered by the Board, and the Legislature of last year,—gave the reasons why they had not been finished, and laid upon the table a copy of that portion which had been already issued from the press.

Messrs. Crane, Holmes, Dane, Norton and Perham, were chosen a Committee, to make out a schedule of business for the action of the board, during the present session.

THURSDAY, JAN. 19.

The business Committee reported the following schedule, which was adopted by the Board, and a Committee appointed on each article.

First. To obtain and arrange all the transactions of the several Agricultural, Horticultural and Pomological Societies in the State, during the year 1853—prepare them for the press, and report the same to the Legislature. To obtain printed blank forms of certificates required by law to be made by Agricultural and Horticultural Societies to the Secretary and Treasurer's office.

Committee—Messrs. Holmes, Perham, Dane.

Second. Mature and recommend some good system, or method of increasing the funds of the several Societies, and cause a more equable application of those funds among the people.

Committee—Messrs. Perley, Norton, Barrell.

Third. Suggest, or recommend some good and efficient mode of introducing the elementary studies of Agriculture and Agricultural Chemistry into our primary schools.

Committee—Messrs. Perham, Foster, Britton.

Fourth. Prepare a circular, addressed to the farmers of Maine, setting forth the condition of Agriculture in the State, to be published with the transactions of the several Societies.

Committee—Messrs. Crane, Johnson, Daggett.

Fifth. Make out a report in regard to the progress of Agriculture in Maine, and forward the same to the United States Agricultural Society.

Committee—Messrs. Hobbs, Chase, Fuller.

Sixth. To consider the subjects presented by the Board last year to the Legislature.

Committee—Messrs. Smith, Hobart, Craig.

Seventh. To cause an abstract of each day's proceedings of the Board to be published in one or more of the thrice-weekly papers of this city.

Committee—Mr. Holmes, the Secretary.

Eighth. Take into consideration the expediency of revising all the statutes relating to Agriculture, Horticulture and Board of Agriculture—also the expediency of organizing a State Society, and establishing a more liberal and enlarged system of operations in regard to the Agricultural and Horticultural interests of the State.

Committee.—Messrs. Dane, Perley, Perham, Cummings, Warren.

Ninth. Take into consideration the expediency of commencing at the State House, an Agricultural Museum and depository, under the direction of the Board of Agriculture.

Committee—Messrs. Daggett, Tinkham, Barrell.

Tenth. Recommend employing some competent person for one year, at the expense of the State, to devote his time to lecturing, and analysing soils in the several counties.

Committee—Messrs. Perley, Foster, Norton.

Resolve laid upon the table by Mr. Foster of South Kennebec Society.

Resolved, That it is the first duty of this Board to recommend to the Legislature such alteration in the laws relating to Agricultural Societies, as shall dispense with annual payments from the State Treasury, and, in lieu thereof, make such an appropriation as will enable each Agricultural and Horticultural Society, to purchase and enclose grounds for their exhibitions and put up the necessary fixtures.

Read and referred to the Committee on the 8th article.

Mr. Morton from the committee to employ a Messenger to the Board reported that he had engaged Mr. Charles Turner to act in that capacity;—accepted.

Mr. Smith was appointed a committee to procure the use of the Representatives' Hall, in which to hear a lecture on agricultural subjects from Mr. George E. Waring, of New York, who had been invited by the Board to deliver the same.

FRIDAY, JAN. 20.

Mr. Foster laid upon the table a resolution, and moved its reference to the committee on the 8th article of business. After an animated discussion on the merits of the question involved it was referred. [See schedule of business.]

VOTED, That Mr. Waring be invited to submit the manuscript of his elementary work on Agriculture to a committee consisting of Messrs. Perham, Foster, and Britton.

That the Secretary engage the State Printer to print 500 copies of the rules of order, list of members, and schedule of business.

That Messrs. Perham, Smith, and Hobart be a committee to wait upon the Printers to the State, and enquire into the why the Transactions had not been issued from the press.

That a package of Russia Winter flax seed, received from the Secretary of the New York State Agricultural Society, be entrusted to Mr. Craig, of North Franklin Society, to cultivate and report the results to the next Board.

Mr. Dane, of York Society, laid upon the table for use of members, copies of the Transactions of that Society for 1852, also their printed list of premiums for 1853.

SATURDAY, JAN. 21.

Mr. Perham from the committee to enquire into the delay of publishing the Society's transactions, reported that the Printer attributed the delay to the difficulty of obtaining the returns from *all* of the societies in season.

Mr. Perham also from committee on Agricultural text books, reported in part and recommended that the Board go into committee of the whole, and invite Mr. Waring to submit his manuscript to them.

On motion of Mr. Perley, the vote was accepted, and the Board went into committee of the whole, Mr. Crane, of the Penobscot Society in the chair, and proceeded to investigate the subject before them, after which the committee rose and reported progress. Adjourned.

AWARDS AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The awards of the Juries of the Crystal Palace Exhibition, at New York, are announced. The whole number of silver medals awarded is 115, which indicates, says the N. Y. Tribune, that the Juries have bestowed them with considerable liberality. Of bronze medals there are 1186 awarded, while 1210 exhibitors, or articles, receive the more simple distinction of an honorable mention. With regard to the distribution of the medals, the Tribune says:—

"The greatest number of silver medals falls to the lot of the United States. The next country in rank is France, which has 15; while Great Britain has 9, Germany 5, and Switzerland, Australia and Italy one each. Of the bronze medals the United States has 505, Great Britain 143, France 153, Germany 106, Prussia 30, Belgium 10, Switzerland 29, Holland 12, Austria 18, Italy and Sardinia 44, British Possessions 26, &c. These figures may not be exact, as many names of countries were omitted in the list."

In awarding so many premiums, it would be almost impossible to proceed so as to avoid all reason for complaint. In alluding to this, the Tribune says:—

"We presume that the premiums at the Crystal Palace have generally been conferred with justice, and that whatever errors may have been committed in individual cases, the tenor of the whole will be confirmed and approved by the public. In one particular we are sure that this will be the case. We allude to the award of a silver medal to Carstensen and Gildemeister, the architects who designed the Crystal Palace itself—the most beautiful and novel piece of architecture in the United States."

HORSES FOR THE PROVINCES.

The appropriation by the New Brunswick Parliament, last year, of $800 to each county, to be expended in the purchase of an entire horse, to improve the breed of horses, will prove a valuable investment of money to that Province. The result already is, that they have obtained from other countries some of the best horses in the world.

One was purchased last week in Winthrop, of our neighbor, William Beals, which goes, we believe, into Queen's county. This horse is called the Kennebec Messenger, and has a large strain of the celebrated Messenger blood in his veins. He is six years old, large, active, and powerful, and will, if trained right, make a very fleet trotter. He took the first premium at the last Show and Fair of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, and there was not a better horse of his age in the State of Maine.

BURGLARY. On Sunday afternoon last, while the family were all at church, the house of John Dorr, Esq., on Bridge St., was entered, and a large quantity of property, comprising jewelry, clothing, &c., to the amount of nearly $100, taken therefrom. On discovery of the theft a search was made, and the robber was tracked directly across the gulley, in the rear of Mr. Dorr's, to his father's house, where the stolen property was found, mostly secreted in a pig pen. The culprit's name is Nichols. On being taken before Recorder Mulliken he confessed, we understand, to several other deeds of a like nature. He was bound over for trial at the March term of the Supreme Court, and in default of bail was committed to jail.

"SAVE THE PIECES." Yes, save the pieces and stick them together again with "Briggs' Green Mountain Vegetable Cement." We made trial of some of it the other day, on glass that had been broken, and on the porcelain, and also on tortoise shell, and find that it holds the fractured parts together, with a powerful grip. It will be found useful in every house.

A wag at our elbow says, he shall send on a bottle or two to the "powers that be" at Washington, for the purpose of cementing the fragments of some of the political parties together, and sticking the union together. Josiah Briggs, No. 20, East Market Square, Bangor, would be happy to supply them.

FIRE IN SACO. On Thursday last a fire broke out in Saco, destroying a wooden block, occupied by the "Union" newspaper; Mr. W. Leavitt, bookstore; C. G. Burleigh, tailoring establishment, and Samuel Pratt, confectionary. A correspondent of the Portland Advertiser sums up the loss as follows:—

"The building is nearly worthless, a tin roof standing, supported by a few well-charred timbers. The Union removed but a few of its valuables; press standing in a damaged condition—insured. Leavitt insured $1200; the stock reported to be worth $2000. Burleigh's stock worth some 1600—insured $700. Pratt, confectioner—no insurance; loss $150. Building worth $1700—insured $800."

BUTTER AND EGGS. The Washington Sentinel says, that roll butter was sold from wagons, on Tuesday, in Georgetown, at from sixteen to twenty dollars per hundred; and eggs at sixteen cents a dozen. In this city, table butter commands 22 to 25 cents per lb., and eggs are scarce at 35 and 40 cents per dozen.

[Boston Journal.

We are almost as badly off here, although eggs are not *quite* so high as above quoted. Butter is cheaper than it has been, and we are paying from 20 to 22 cents per pound, and 22 cents a dozen for eggs. Other good things in proportion.

LIQUOR SEIZURE. We learn from the Portland Advertiser that on Saturday last, officer Mason made a seizure of 212 gallons of rum, gin, and wine, which came in the steamer St. Lawrence from Boston. It was principally marked for places east. One barrel of rum, says the Advertiser, "was marked J. *Spiller*. It will probably get *spilt*."

THE ERIE TROUBLES.

The following paragraphs give all the information concerning the railroad troubles at Erie, that has been received since our last. A telegraphic dispatch, dated at Erie, Jan. 17, says:

"The railroad bridges were again destroyed here, to-day, by the women of the city. After finishing their work, the women were escorted through the town, headed by a band of music, waving a flag, on which was inscribed 'Six feet eight and a half inches.' Our streets are thronged, and the greatest excitement prevails."

Another account says:—

"About 10 o'clock this morning, nearly a hundred women assembled at the State street bridge, and commenced tearing it down. They were armed with axes and saws, and destroyed about one hundred feet of the bridge. A young man named J. H. Walker, one of the Directors of the Northeast Railroad, was shamefully abused by the women, who pelted him with rotten eggs, and tore his clothes off his back. Mr. Walker was engaged in taking down the names of the ring-leaders, *some of whom were men dressed in women's clothes*. There were no police to prevent this disgraceful outrage. After dinner the women will tear down the French street bridge. They are mostly German."

The Erie correspondent of the New York Times says the U. S. Marshal who was arrested by the Erie authorities, will proceed to Washington and lay the case before the President, and ask for aid sufficient to enable him to sustain the dignity of the U. S. Courts. The correspondent says until such time as such action is taken by the government, there will be no safety in Erie to other than those who fawn upon the mob.

In the Pennsylvania House of Representatives on Wednesday, the 18th inst., a resolution was offered relating to the Erie troubles, expressive of the desire of the Legislature to redress the wrongs of the citizens of Erie, but requesting them to respect the laws and decisions of the Courts, until matters are adjusted.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, says that a Cabinet meeting was held on Thursday last, to consider the Erie troubles.

We learn, also, from the Cleveland papers, that the United States Marshal reported to the Federal District Judge, of Pittsburg, on Monday last, his inability to carry out the decree of the Court in regard to the railroad at Erie, or to protect the track from the violence of the mob. Thereupon Judge Irwin made out a certificate of the fact, and sent it by special messenger to the President of the United States.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

NEW JERSEY MEDICAL REPORTER. We have received No. 1, of vol. 7th of the above work. It is a neatly printed 8 vo. of 42 pages, published at Burlington, New Jersey, by S. W. Butler, M. D., and edited by Joseph Parrish, M. D. It is issued on the 1st of every month, at $2 in advance. The number before us is full of original matter which is valuable to the medical profession. The information given in this number alone, especially that in the leading article on *post partum hemorrhage* is worth many years subscription. It will occasionally contain fine steel engravings of eminent medical men. This number contains a well executed portrait of Professor Knight, of the New Haven medical school.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS. The January number of Dickens' Household Words is on hand. We regard this as really one of the most valuable publications of the day. The story on our last page, this week, which has been extensively copied by the press, originated in this work. A large amount of practical information, on all the most interesting subjects of the day, appears in its pages. Besides this, its editor, Charles Dickens, whose works are so well and favorably known wherever the English language is read, contributes regularly to it. It is published monthly, at $2,00 a year, by McElrath and Barker, 17 Spruce St., N. Y.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE. The February number of this work is already received. The steel plate, "Rustic Hospitality," is quite a pretty thing, and the other illustrations are good. This number contains the first part of a new tale by the editor, T. S. Arthur, entitled the "Angel of the Household." There is also a number of other articles, all interesting and instructive. It is published in Philadelphia, by T. S. Arthur & Co., at $2,00 a year.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Our readers will find an abstract of the doings of the Board of Agriculture, in another column, together with a full list of members.

The Board consists of practical cultivators of the soil—men who rightly appreciate the importance of the calling, and the necessity there is of more thorough investigation into the laws of nature, which aid in the production of crops, and in the good policy of extending the fostering hand of the Legislature, to uphold and cherish this branch of productive industry.

They feel that it is peculiarly unfortunate for them that in consequence of the non-organization of the Legislature, there is no Legislative Committee on Agriculture for them to confer with.

DEATH OF DR. FROST. Dr. Moses Frost, well known to very many in this city, died at his residence in Sidney, on the 16th inst., aged 52. The town of Sidney and the community generally have lost a skilful physician. He represented the town in the Legislature, during two sessions, and proved himself a faithful and able member. As a friend of temperance, religion and the reforms of the day, he was a warm and zealous advocate.

A LUSUS NATURÆ. We have received a communication from one of our subscribers, relative to a most curious freak of nature, which is at present exhibiting in Farmington, by Mr. James Dunphy of Weld. It is the stuffed skin of a calf, produced by one of Mr. D's. cows, which had two bodies, two heads, seven legs, eight feet, and three tails, all of which are curiously united. We understand that it is the intention of Mr. Dunphy to exhibit it in this vicinity.

THE FARMERS' CONVENTION. Our paper goes to press Tuesday afternoon, and of course we can give nothing of the doings of the Farmers' Convention. It commences at the State House, on Wednesday, at 10 A. M., and will continue two days. A lecture may be expected from Mr. Waring, of New York, on agricultural subjects.

We hope to be able to give an encouraging report of the meeting in our next.

NEW STEAMBOAT LINE. Our sister city, Bath, is about starting a new steamboat line between that city and Boston. The Tribune says that negotiations are going on between parties in that city and the owner of the steamer Eastern State, for the purchase of that boat, to be put on the route between Bath and Boston. It is expected the boat will be ready to commence her trips in about a month.

CONFIRMATION. Among a list of Collectors, confirmed by the U. S. Senate, we notice the name of Hon. Ephraim K. Smart, as Collector of Belfast.

GATHERED NEWS FRAGMENTS, &c.

Fire in St. George. On the night of the 18th November, the store of Mr. Isaiah Fogg, in St. George, was broken open, plundered and set on fire in various parts, evidently at once, and burned to the ground. It was situated on the sea-shore, and it is supposed the goods were taken off by water. Loss about $3000; no insurance.

A Career of Crime. A young man nineteen years of age, was, on the 11th inst., sentenced by the County Court, in session at Woodstock, Vt., to five years imprisonment, with hard labor, for having, in July last, committed five burglaries. Shortly after he was remanded to jail, he attempted suicide by opening a vein in his arm. When discovered he had lost nearly a quart of blood, and was coolly awaiting the result.

Travelling on the Sabbath. An interesting case has recently been decided in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, relative to the right of a person to travel unnecessarily on the Sabbath. It seems that a man named Johnson had been convicted before an Alderman of Pittsburg, of driving an omnibus on a Sunday, and fined four dollars for the offence. Johnson appealed to the Supreme Court, which by a majority vote affirmed the decision of the Alderman.

Two Moose at one shot. A few days since a boy about 14 years of age, son of Barlow Hall, of Ellsworth, Me., while out hunting, shot two fine moose at one discharge of his rifle. The carcasses were brought to Ellsworth, and sold for about $20.

A New Kind of Rattlesnake. Lieut. Aubrey, in his journey last summer across the country, from the Pacific shore to the Rio Grande, encountered many rattlesnakes of an uncommonly large size, and differing from the ordinary species in the fact that their tails were covered for a distance of some six inches from the point, with alternate white and black rings of hair or bristles, about a quarter of an inch in length.

Satisfactory Evidence of Vitality. The Durham Chronicle, an English paper, says that in the early part of December the proprietors of Wombwell's travelling menagerie, which was then in that vicinity, became very much afraid that their famous boa constrictor would die of cold. They accordingly placed two young crocodiles in the box beside it in order to impart heat, and then wrapped the three in flannel. Soon after, when the keeper went to examine his charge, he found that the boa had swallowed one of the crocodiles!

An Insurance Company Stopped. The General Mutual Insurance Company, of New York, having met with severe losses, the directors have determined to close its affairs. It is announced, however, that they have ample funds on hand to pay all loses, reinsure the outstanding risks, and have a surplus for stockholders.

Singular Suit at Law. The proprietor of a building in Philadelphia, which was burnt last winter, and could not be saved on account of the freezing of the fire plugs, sued the city for the value of the building. The case was decided in favor of the city.

Suffering in the Ionian Islands. Accounts from Zante and Cephalonia reports the Ionian Islands to be in a most deplorable condition in consequence of the failure of the currant crop for two successive years—this being the source from which the inhabitants derive support. Land owners and laborers are alike suffering, but the want is, of course, severest among the latter.

Heavy damages. A New York merchant, while travelling in Wisconsin, some time since, was thrown from a stage coach and severely injured. He sued the proprietors of the line, and has recovered the sum of $6400.

Large lot of pork. A train of forty-two cars came down from Columbus, over the Columbus and Xenia and Little Miami railways on the 5th inst., having on them three thousand seven hundred and sixty four hogs, weighing in all about one million two hundred thousand pounds.

Murders in California. At a recent murder trial in San Francisco, the district attorney stated to the jury that twelve hundred murders had been committed in that city and county within the last four years, and that only one man had been convicted before a jury.

British Vessels. The number of vessels belonging to the several ports of the British Empire in the year 1814, was 24,418, with an aggregate capacity of 2,616,965 tons, and employing 172,786 men and boys. In 1853 the total number was 34,402 vessels, with a tonnage of 4,424,392 tons, employing 245,512 men and boys—showing an increase of 41 per cent. of vessels, 72 per cent. of tonnage, and 40 per cent. of men. In the year 1852, 733 sailing and 9 steam vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 143,785, belonging to the United Kingdom, were wrecked; and 78 sailing and 20 steam vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 7212, also belonging to the United Kingdom, were broken up.

Spontaneous Matrimony. In Portland, recently, a young lady was sent out by her mother to buy a pair of shoes. She did not return, and nothing was heard of her for several days. A few days since a man brought back the mother's shawl, and informed her that her missing daughter who wore it away, was his wife.

Ancient Coins. The New Haven Register says that in pulling down a very old house in North Haven, belonging to Harvey Stiles, coins were found in the crannies, one of which a little larger than a silver dollar, is of a mixture of metals, but looks like iron—having a lion (rampart) for a device, and bearing date 1047. A small gold coin, supposed to be of the reign of George First, and several old coppers, are among those found.

Fast Day in New Hampshire. Thursday, April 13, has been appointed a day of fasting and prayer in New Hampshire.

Eaten by Wolves. The Portland Advertiser states on the authority of a private letter received in that city, that during the late storm, a mail carrier between Ellsworth and Machias was devoured by wolves.

A Maine man killed. From the Washington Pioneer, of Dec. 3, we learn that a man by the name of Kennard, formerly of Gardider, Maine, was killed at Port Madison, Puget's Sound. He was engaged in getting out piles—and while cutting off one that had been fallen, it broke sooner than he expected, killing him instantly.

Fatal Accident. As Mr. Griffin, an aged citizen of South Berwick, Me., was riding through North Berwick on Tuesday, 17th inst, his horse took fright, and ran, throwing Mr. Griffin from the sleigh and so badly injuring him that he died soon after.

From the Rio Grande. A Galveston date of 10th inst. states that a fight had occurred between a number of American teamsters and a party of Mexicans at Corpus Christi. Two of the Americans were killed and three wounded.

A Good Joke. The city authorities of Marysville, California, recently passed an ordinance for the removal of outside stairs in that city. While the Council was in session a few days subsequently, the stairs leading to the Council Chamber were removed, and the dignified members of that body, according to the Herald, were compelled to "shin" down the posts of the building.

Iron Steamers. These vessels possess some advantages undoubtedly—but when they *break up*, it is done so suddenly and so quietly that those on board have but a poor chance to escape a ducking. The late English papers contain an account of the unceremonious sinking of one, the Perseverance, in the English Channel off the Isle of Wight. During pleasant weather, when about six miles from Dunmore, one of the stokers suddenly rushed on deck, greatly alarmed, and exclaimed that the vessel had sprung a leak and was fast sinking. Such was found to be the fact, and the crew had only just time to lower the boats, when the vessel went down in twenty fathoms of water. The crew succeeded in reaching Ventnor. The Perseverance was an iron boat two years old.

Movements of Louis Napoleon. Mr. Sanders, the American consul at London, in one of his letters to the New York Herald, states that "Louis Napoleon is preparing for war on the grandest scale. It is known that he will have, by early spring, an invading army of seven hundred thousand men fully equipped."

Fatal Accident. A fatal accident occurred at the mill of A. J. Roberts in Brooks, on the 17th instant. A stick caught on a circular saw and was thrown with great force against the throat of Mr. Stimpsom and broke his neck, killing him instantly.

Death of a son of Patrick Henry. The Virginia papers chronicle the death of Capt. A. S. Henry, son of Patrick Henry, of revolutionary memory, and long a resident of Lynchburg. His death took place on the 6th inst. The Lynchburg Virginian describes him as a man of "quick impulses, strong feelings, and high spirit."

Relics. There is in the poor house in Mason, N. H., a maiden lady, whose age, as near as can be ascertained, is one hundred years. She has her mother's wedding dress in perfect preservation. It is of the most beautiful silk, including five yards; it is clean and nice; and a quarter of a pound to the yard, the whole weighing 14 lbs. She says the dress cost forty dollars when it was new.

Death of Judah Touro. A New Orleans despatch says that Judah Touro, well known for his benevolence, died in that city on Wednesday night. His fortune is estimated at a million to a million and a half. It is reported that the bulk of it is bequeathed to the public institutions of New Orleans.

FIRE IN NORRIDGEWOCK. On the evening of the 16th inst., the barn owned by the Hon. Cullen Sawtelle of Norridgewock, took fire, and was entirely consumed. About 200 bushels of oats and several tons of hay were burnt. The loss is estimated at about $400.

ACCIDENT IN HALLOWELL. The Hallowell Gazette states that Mr. Benj. V. Page of that city, firm of S. Page & Co., fell on the icy sidewalk near the Hallowell House, on the evening of the 14th inst., breaking his right arm and otherwise bruising him.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL. The examination of Joseph B. Haskell, in Portland, charged with setting fire to his shop, was concluded by the committal of Haskell to take his trial for arson, before the S. J. Court, in Portland, in March next.

A STRIKE. We learn from the Skowhegan Clarion, that the contractors on that end of the Somerset and Kennebec Railroad notified the workmen that they should reduce their wages to eighty cents per day, in consequence of which they stopped work, and demanded $1 per day.

MR. SOULE TO BE RECALLED. In Washington, on Thursday last, it was rumored that Senator Houston would offer a resolution, calling upon the President for information respecting the Soule duel at Madrid, and suggesting that the public interest will be subserved by Mr. Soule's recall.

MAINE VESSEL ROBBED. We see by our Boston exchanges, that the schooner Starr, Capt. Downs, of Bangor, which was lying at Gardner's wharf, East Boston, was entered on Monday night of last week, and robbed of $130 in bank bills.

SALT AND LIME MIXTURE. Read the recipe for making the salt and lime mixture, as communicated by Mr. Waring. It will prove valuable to you in the decomposition of peat, and in the manufacture of composts.

CITY AGENT. J. P. Dillingham has been appointed by the board of Mayor and Aldermen City Agent for the sale of liquors for mechanical and medicinal purposes.

STAGE ACCIDENT. We learn from the Bangor Mercury of the 16th, that the Waterville stage en route for Bangor last evening was oversot at Newburgh, and several of the passengers were bruised, but not severely.

For the Maine Farmer.

LIME AND SALT MIXTURE.

MR. EDITOR:—At the request of several of those gentlemen who attended my lecture, in the Representatives Hall, on Wednesday last, I have written the following recipe for making this compound, so useful in the decomposition of vegetable matter,—such as swamp muck, &c. By publishing it you will much oblige

Yours truly, G. E. WARING, JR.

RECIPE. Slake three bushels of shell lime, fresh from the kiln, with water, containing one bushel of salt in solution. Care must be taken to use only so much water as is necessary to dissolve the salt, as it is difficult to cause the absorption of a greater quantity by the lime. Even with the greatest care it will be found necessary to disturb the mass often, and perhaps to apply the water at intervals of two or three days.

This mixture should be made under cover, as its results are soluble, and are liable to be washed away. It should be at least ten days old before being used, and is better for being even three or four months old. It is then in condition to be applied to the muck, (four bushels of the mixture, to the cord of muck,) and will be found much better than either *pure lime* or *ashes*.

P. S. If shell lime cannot be procured, stone lime, newly burned, will answer.

AN INCENDIARY COUNCIL. A strange affair, says the Cologne Gazette, has just been submitted to the criminal tribunal of Gleiwitz, in Silesia, in Prussia. The little town of Berun possessed a tile kiln and dependencies, which produced almost nothing. Its municipal council, wishing to get rid of them on the most advantageous terms possible, held a secret meeting to deliberate what should be done with them. In that meeting it was resolved that, as the buildings were insured, they should be burned down; and one of the members of the council was charged to set them on fire. He executed his commission and the buildings were entirely destroyed. The municipal council then demanded an indemnity from the assurance company; it was paid, and every farthing of it was placed in the municipal treasury. The matter, however, though kept secret, became known, and the law authorities caused all the councillors to be prosecuted for arson. The tribunal condemned them to periods of imprisonment varying from six months to a year, and to reimburse the insurance money, with interest thereon; also to pay all the costs.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

The following is the proclamation of President Pierce concerning the Sonora fillibusters:

"Whereas, information has been received by me, that an unlawful expedition has been fitted out in the State of California, with a view to invade Mexico—a nation maintaining friendly relations with the United States—and that other expeditions are organizing within the United States, for the same unlawful purpose. And whereas certain citizens—inhabitants of this country—unmindful of their obligations and duties, and of the rights of a friendly power—have participated, and are about to participate in the enterprises so derogatory to our National character, and so threatening to our tranquility, and are thereby incurring the severe penalties imposed by law against such offenders.

Now therefore, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States, have issued this, my proclamation, warning all persons who shall connect themselves with any such enterprise or expedition that the penalties of the law denounced against such criminal conduct, will be rigidly enforced. And I exhort all good citizens, as they regard our national character, as they respect our laws or the laws of nations; as they value the blessings of peace and the welfare of their country, to discountenance, and by all lawful means prevent such criminal enterprises. And I call upon all officers of the government, civil or military, to use any efforts which may be in their power to arrest for trial and punishment every such offender.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington, this eighteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and the seventy-eighth of the Independence of the United States. By the President.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State."

THE GREAT REPUBLIC.

Those who have read the description of the burning of the Great Republic, would be surprised in passing the foot of Dover street, to see the hull of that magnificent clipper raising its vast proportions far above the surrounding shipping. Aft of the mainmast the two upper decks and bulwarks have been principally burnt away. But forward, the flames have only destroyed the inner surface of the timbers and planking. From the dock the bows of the ship appear unharmed and her figure head has been but slightly touched by the heat and smoke of the conflagration. The process of unloading has been carried on as rapidly as possible, and will soon be completed. We published at the time of the conflagration, a full list of the cargo, consisting of about forty-five hundred tons, and composed of corn, wheat, flour, rosin, beef, lard, &c. Upwards of one-third was entirely destroyed by the fire. Of the remainder, a large portion has been recovered entirely uninjured, and the rest damaged to a greater or less degree. Over 800 tierces of beef, 2,000 barrels of rosin, and 300 tierces of lard have been removed in sound condition. A large quantity of flour has been taken out damaged to the extent of 75 cents or one dollar per barrel. The corn comes out clean, and, although damaged by water, is good for distilling purposes, and worth about 40 cents per bushel. The wheat in bulk is in about the same condition. It is supposed that the whole cargo will be removed by next Wednesday.

From the third deck to the keel, a depth of 23 feet, the hull is entirely sound. The fourth or lower deck was partly burst by the swelling of the grain; but the third deck is uninjured, and the hull beneath apparently as good as it ever was. The forward bulwarks of the upper decks, which are not burnt through, are so far injured that the whole will have to be torn down to the third deck; and even lower in places, in order to admit the knee timbers, to be used in the construction of the ship.

The value of the hull as it now stands, is estimated at about $30,000. As soon as the cargo is entirely removed and the necessary survey held, the hull will be sold on account of the underwriters. It is probable, although he has expressed no intention to that effect, that it will be bought in by Mr. McKay; in which case it will be towed round to Boston and rebuilt on the same spot whence the Great Republic was so recently launched.

[New York Courier and Enquirer.

LAKE SUPERIOR MAIL. On Wednesday morning last, the semi-monthly mail, consisting of six large, well filled, closely packed, heavy bags, left the post office of this village for their Northern destination. These bags are carried to Menomonee, a distance of about sixty miles down the bay, in sleighs. From Menomonee a widely different mode of transportation must be employed in order to get them to the distant and isolated places to which they are directed, and where their safe arrival is anxiously looked for. For nearly two hundred miles, through pathless and uninhabited woods, over untrodden and chilling snows, with no shelter, night or day, to protect from storms, winds or frosts, these mail bags are borne on the backs of frontier men and Indians to the scattered post offices in the yet thinly settled regions around the Southern shores of Lake Superior. These hardy and rugged mail carriers are sometimes obliged to camp out for days in the open air, with nothing but a tree for a covering, and a huge snow bank for bed by night. Day after day they wander on, without meeting any stranger or receiving any aid, but with an energy and regularity astonishing to all who are not acquainted with the strength and self-reliance of these rangers of the wintry forests, they perform their difficult and dangerous journeys. Such are some of the means that Uncle Sam uses to bring his remote and secluded children within the benefits of the post office system, and give these sturdy and self-sacrificing pioneers an occasional glimpse of what is going on at home and abroad.

[Green Bay Advocate, Jan. 9.

THE GOLD FIELDS OF THE WORLD. Gold abounds to a greater or less extent, in almost every country. It has been found in small quantities in Spain, Portugal, Sweden, the Germanic States, Turkey, and even in England. The produce of the Russian gold mines is from fifteen to twenty millions of dollars annually. Besides Australia, gold is found in Hindostan, China, Malacca, Japan, Borneo, New Guinea and New Zealand. It has also been discovered in considerable quantities in and about the Chaudiere river in Lower Canada. The eastern gold region of the United States is said to begin in Virginia, extending through North Carolina, along the northern part of South Carolina, and thence north-westerly into Alabama, terminating in Tennessee. The diggings are supposed to be pretty well worked out, although productive at times. In 1843, $1,200,000 was dug from the gold mines of Virginia. The west coast of America, both north and south of the equator, is perhaps the region having the greatest number of gold deposits. The precious metal is found in considerable quantities in all the South American States. Gold is procured also from various parts of Africa, to the amount of $2,500,000 yearly. It is estimated that the total yield of gold during the year 1853 was $250,000,000; and it is supposed that the whole stock of gold and silver bullion now in circulation is twenty-five hundred millions of dollars.

KANE'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION. A letter from Mr. Kane, giving the experiences of the Arctic Expedition under his command up to July 20th, has been received in New York. It is the first letter received from him since the expedition sailed, and is written in a hopeful and encouraging spirit. He was at Upernavih. It was his intention to remain in the brig as long as possible, seeking a harbor on the eastern side of Smith's Sound. The moment the vessel comes to anchor he will leave Olsen, a trust-worthy man, in charge, to prepare for winter quarters, drop his whale boat, with himself, the Esquimaux, and seven seamen, and take advantage of inshore tide-leads to continue his journey to the north. He anticipates that his return to the brig will probably be during the solemn darkness of the winter night. But, apart from the novelty and excitement of such a journey, the moon in her high Northern declination will come in at the very nick of time, becoming circumpolar on 13th October and November, and giving twelve days of unbroken light. With the aid of lunars, and constantly recurring meridian observations of the stars, no danger of losing his way was apprehended.

[Nat. Int.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

New York, Jan. 20. The Herald this morning publishes the following important news from Washington exclusively:

The steamer Texas at New Orleans brought General Gadsden's treaty with Mexico. The boundary agreed on commences 3 miles north of El Paso, thence southwest one league south of Lake Guzman to latitude 31° and longitude 111° west from Greenwich; thence northwest to a point two leagues above the mouth of the River Colorado.

The United States new territory embraces nearly all of Pemeria, and 39,000,000 acres. The eleventh article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo is cancelled. Mexico is to receive $20,000,000 in fifteen months—$5,000,000 on the ratification of the treaty, and the balance in trimonthly instalments, with interest, out of which $5,000,000 are to be set apart to pay American claims, including the Garay indemnity; but it is stipulated that before the Garay people receive any portion of the indemnity, they shall release to the Mexican government all title to lands now claimed by them on the Isthmus. This is all the mention made of the Garay company in the treaty. If the United States wish, they can pay the whole amount mentioned at once, and save interest. A board of commissioners is to be appointed at Washington, to adjust all claims.

Santa Anna is going for a short time to his hacienda. General Salas is to be the despot *ad interim*. The empire will be proclaimed as soon as the treaty is ratified.

News from California to the 30th ult. is received, but the despatches came sealed and the contents unknown.

The California mail was brought from Acapulco to vera Cruz in 52 hours and 14 minutes.

There are rumors of the loss of another Pacific steamer on Christmas day. It is said that the passengers and property were saved.

There were rumors also of failures among the banking houses in San Francisco.

A later despatch, dated midnight, says the President has called the Cabinet together on the Gadsden treaty, and are now in session on its provisions.

DESTRUCTION OF A SUSPENSION BRIDGE. The destruction of a wire suspension bridge over the Licking has been reported by telegraph. The following particulars are from the Cincinnati Commercial of the 17th:

"This beautiful structure, uniting the cities of Covington and Newport, just erected at a cost of $80,000, suddenly gave way about 5 o'clock yesterday evening, and tumbled into the river, a shapeless wreck. The accident was occasioned by the breaking of the 'keys,'—*i. e.* the snapping of the iron rods connecting the cable with the 'anchorage.' This occurred on the Newport side, at the moment that a drove of cattle were on the structure near the centre. The cattle were driven by Mr. Joseph Mollridge, who, doubting the security of the bridge, stood at a little distance, and watching his cattle, saw them take the dizzy plunge, amid crashing timber and iron, into the icy river. Thirteen of the cattle managed to get out; the rest are supposed to have been killed by the fall, or drowned.

Two men on horseback had just entered from the Covington side, and fell into the river, but singular to relate, escaped without dangerous injury. One of their horses got out, the other was killed. The names of the men who made this narrow escape, were Henry Clarcom and Taylor Keys.

The bridge only a few days ago was taken off the hands of the contractors by the towns, and a toll gate established. We understand that its capacity of existence was never tested before the job was taken from the contractors, a neglect that is quite unpardonable."

A RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN ENGLAND. A singular accident recently occurred on a branch of the Taff Vale

THE LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

The steamship Niagara arrived at Halifax on Monday, with news seven days later from Europe. We make the following synopsis :—

GREAT BRITAIN. Much indignation is excited at the discovery of the interference of Prince Albert in politics. The more independent of the papers, and yet more loudly the public voice, protest that Albert is a subservient tool of Russia, and that Lord Aberdeen is altogether under Albert's influence. The Prince betrays every secret of the British Cabinet to the Russian, Austrian, and German Courts, and the important state affairs that are kept profoundly secret from the British public, are freely known in St. Petersburg and Vienna. The expressions of indignation against Albert, who is truly or falsely regarded as the "tell-tale," are unusually strong. Albert is popular in Manchester, Liverpool, and with the manufacturing interest; consequently the organs of that interest are silent on the subject, but radical and conservative papers alike join in declaring that his interference has reached a pitch dangerous to the constitution. The affair will doubtless come before Parliament.

Great Britain has been visited by the greatest snow storm in many years. All the trains were blocked up for two days, and the mails when the Niagara sailed, were altogether irregular.

French letters mention an equally great detention in that country. In Belgium the snow lies some feet deep on the railways, and troops are employed in clearing the track. At Madrid the ice was thick. In the north the winter was severe, and the Baltic packing with ice.

FRANCE. Reports from the war department state that the number of men available for arms in France, in the event of a general war, is one and a quarter millions, for land service.

It is current in political circles that the Czar does not cease to tempt Napoleon to desert the English alliance, by offers of consent to French annexation of Belgium and Egypt. The Czar also promising to abandon the cause of French Bourbons.

SWEDEN AND DENMARK. The Governments of Sweden and Denmark have addressed a circular to all the Courts of Europe, stating that whatever difficulties Turkey may cause among maritime powers, Sweden and Denmark have resolved to remain strictly neutral.

THE TURKISH WAR. Authentic intelligence confirms the previous reports, that, on the evening of Dec. 20th, the Porte accepted the note of Four Powers. It says it would not, under certain conditions, object to an armistice, but continues to insist on the evacuation of the Principalities; consents to a congress in a neutral city; consents to a revision of existing treaties, and to consider the propriety of further ameliorations in the condition of the Christians; but the integrity of the Ottoman Empire and the Sultan's sovereignty must be maintained.

The instructions to the fleets are, that in the event of meeting Russian ships of war, they will, in the names of their respective governments, request the Russian officer in command to return with his ship or ships to Sebastopol, where he will find further instructions from his own government. On refusal, force will be used.

Russian statements affect not to feel the slightest alarm as regards the threat of the allied squadrons. On the contrary, they assert that the entry of the fleets will be the signal for a simultaneous outbreak in India, Algeria, and Greece, and a Greek insurrection throughout the Turkish Empire, all being already organized by the agents of the Czar.

Heavy snows have prevented operations of magnitude. Small skirmishes occur daily between the outposts of the two armies.

Accounts from all parts of Russia describe extraordinary military activity, unexampled since 1813. The Czar has just got a supply of twenty millions of rubles from the church.

The London Observer says that agents are on the way to the United States to purchase ships and arms privately for Russia.

Krajova advices of Dec. 30th, say that the peasantry had made an insurrection along the Danube, from Kalafat to Turnul, as far as the Aluta, and were supported by the Wallachian irregulars. The Russian minor officials were everywhere turned out.

CURIOUS DEVELOPEMENTS.

On the 7th inst., the sum of $1300 was stolen from the store of Mr. B. P. Crocker, in Salem, Washington Co., New York. Active exertions were made to discover the robber; many persons who were known to be near the scene of the robbery at the time were examined and searched, but all without affording clue to the author of the robbery. A week later some little sons of Mr. A. G. Eldridge, who were at play in his yard, discovered a parcel rolled up in a piece of newspaper. They took it to their father, who upon examination found it to contain $640 of the stolen money, and a note written with a lead pencil, and evidently in a disguised hand, to the effect that as the writer was going home and did not need the money at present, he had concluded to return it, but would be "round" in a few days. This note was evidently written for the purpose of throwing Mr. Crocker off his guard, and inducing him to believe that the robber was not a resident of the town. It had, however, a precisely contrary effect, and the search was prosecuted with renewed vigilance. The newspaper in which the returned bills had been folded, was found to be a portion of a New Bedford journal. It was ascertained from the postmaster, that this paper was sent to but one family in the town; and upon proceeding to the residence of this family, the newspaper from which the fragment had been torn, was found, and one of the individuals whose name had been prominently mentioned in connection with the affair, was sitting in the house when the discovery was made. He was immediately arrested, and at last accounts had given bail in $1000 for his appearance for trial.

ANOTHER FIRE IN NEW YORK. *New York Jan.* 19. The new City Hall, fronting on Chambers street, was totally destroyed by fire, between 5 and 6 o'clock this evening. The building was occupied by the United States Court, the Supreme Court, and the Superior Court, the Tax commissioners, Emigration Commissioners, City Coroners, City inspectors, Fire warden, Commissioners of Streets and Lamps, and various other important city offices. Nearly all the books, records, and important documents were saved. The law library containing books to the value of $75,000, was in a part of the building. Most of the books were saved—many in a damaged condition. The library was insured for $20,000. Loss on library about $10,000. The loss on the building is about $50,000, and on its contents $25,000. The building was formerly the old Alms House, but was remodelled and repaired several years ago, for its recent use. It was built of brick, three stories in height, and nearly 300 feet in length. No insurance on the building.

EFFECTS OF THE STORM. The Barnstable Patriot thus describes some of the effects of the late disastrous storm :

"Among the many scenes of destruction, we have witnessed none more horrible than that near High Land Light, in Truro, and for about two miles between that place and Provincetown. Five vessels were wrecked upon that coast; and after the gale, hundreds of barrels of flour and mackerel, as well as corn, oats, coal, lumber, spars, and almost every species of goods were distributed upon the shore, in indiscriminate confusion and destruction. At least one hundred horses were employed on Tuesday last, in carting these goods over to the inside of the harbor at Provincetown, to be re-shipped for Boston and other places.

FIRE. On Saturday forenoon last the Match Factory on Shad Island was partially consumed by fire, which, it is said, took from a funnel where it passed through a partition. The upper part of the mill was entirely destroyed; but through the vigorous and well directed exertions of the Fire department, the flames were arrested and a considerable portion of the machinery saved. Loss about $400 to $500, falling partly, we understand, upon the Friction Match Company and partly upon Mr. B. E. Parkhurst the industrious manufacturer directly employed in the business. [Brunswick Telegraph, 21st.

LEGISLATIVE COMPEND.

TUESDAY, Jan. 17.

SENATE. Mr. Blake of Penobscot, from the select committee to whom were referred the returns of votes for Senators, made a minority report, giving the number of votes in all the Senatorial Districts—who are declared by the Governor and Council to be elected—and who appear to be the constitutional candidates to fill vacancies.

After some debate the report was declared out of order by the chair, and Mr. Blake appealed. The yeas and nays were then called for, and resulted in a tie—5 to 5. The President then voted in the affirmative, sustaining his own decision.

HOUSE. Mr. Fessenden, of Portland, and Mr. Littlefield, of Bridgton, introduced orders propounding certain questions to the Supreme Court.

Other propositions were offered by Mr. Starr, of Thomaston, and Mr. Harlow, of Canton, and the whole were referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Fessenden of Portland, Littlefield of Bridgton, Ingersoll of Bangor, Hillard of Oldtown, and Baker of Hallowell—with instructions to report to-morrow morning. Adjourned.

[As the report of the above committee embodies the principal points of the above propositions we omit them, on account of their length.]

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18.

SENATE. The Senate met, and receiving no notice from the House of the concurrence of that body in its proposition to fill the vacancies in the Cumberland and Waldo districts, adjourned till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE. On motion of Mr. Knowlton of Liberty, it was Ordered, That the members of the Board of Agriculture of the State of Maine be allowed the use of the State Library during their present session, subject to the same rules and regulations as members of the House.

Mr. Littlefield of Bridgton, laid on the table an order inviting the Senate to meet in convention with the House for the purpose of filling vacancies in the second and fifth Senatorial districts.

A long debate followed, and the order was refused a passage, 80 to 54.

Mr. Fessenden, from the committee to whom was referred propositions for submitting questions to the Supreme Court, reported as follows :

Ordered, That the following statement of facts be submitted to the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, and they be required to give their opinions on the questions appended thereto, viz :

On the first Wednesday of January inst., the members elect of the House of Representatives assembled in the Representatives' Hall, and a quorum being present, the members were qualified, and the House was duly organized by the choice of a Speaker and Clerk, of which organization the Governor and Council and Senate were, by order, to be informed by message, according to the usual custom.

From an examination by the Governor and Council of the lists of votes returned to the office of the Secretary of State, but thirteen Senators appeared to be elected, leaving vacancies in the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 11th, and 13th districts—all which appeared by a report accepted by the Governor and Council.

The thirteen Senators thus appearing to be elected assembled in the Senate chamber on the first Wednesday of January current, and proceded to organize by the election of a President and Secretary pro tempore, after being duly qualified, of which the House of Representatives was notified by message.

The Secretary of State then laid upon the table of the Senate the lists of votes for Senators, which were referred to a committee for examination.

That committee on a subsequent day reported the election of the thirteen members who had been declared elected and summoned to appear by the Governor and Council, and further reported that vacancies existed in the second and fifth Senatorial districts and also the names of the constitutional candidates to fill those vacancies—which report was accepted. But no report was then, or has since been, made, or passed, with reference to the other districts.

After the acceptance of the above named report, a message was sent to the House of Representatives, informing the House that vacancies existed in the second and fifth Senatorial districts, giving the names of the constitutional candidates to fill the same, and proposing a convention to fill said vacancies—with which proposition the House refused to concur.

It has been the uniform usage in this State, since the formation of the government, to determine and declare all vacancies, existing in the Senate on the day appointed for the meeting of the Legislature in each year, before the members of the House of Representatives, and such Senators as shall have been elected, proceed to elect, by joint ballot, the number of Senators required, and then to appoint a convention for that purpose.

In the year 1847 but eleven Senators appeared to be elected. The Senators elect met on the day appointed, elected a President and Secretary pro tempore, and the votes for Senators were laid on the table, and committed. The committee subsequently reported who were elected, and also the whole number of vacancies existing in the Senate, and the names of the constitutional candidates to fill said vacancies. This report was accepted, and a message was subsequently sent to the House, informing that body that vacancies existed as reported by the committee, and stating the names of the constitutional candidates to fill the same, and proposing a convention for the purpose of filling the same, with which proposition the House concurred, and the same were filled accordingly.

In the year 1851, but fifteen Senators appeared to be elected, and the same course was taken.

QUESTIONS.

1st. Whether, if a majority of the whole number of Senators required by law are elected, and the Senate duly organized, the provisions of section 5, article 4, part 2d, of the constitution require, or contemplate, that the Senate shall determine who are elected to be Senators in all the Senatorial districts, before the members of the House of Representatives, and such Senators as shall have been elected, proceed to elect, by joint ballot, the number of Senators required ? If the constitution does so require, does it necessarily result that all existing vacancies should be ascertained and declared before proceeding to such election ?

2d. Whether the provisions of that section contemplate, or authorize, a convention, in the first instance, for the purpose of filling a part only of the vacancies existing in the Senate on the first Wednesday of January ?

3d. Whether a Senator, elected by "the members of the House of Representatives, and such Senators as shall have been elected," to fill a vacancy existing on the first Wednesday of January, is entitled to vote in a convention held for the purpose of filling other vacancies in the Senate, existing on said first Wednesday of January ?

4th. When less than a majority of the whole number of Senators required by law appear, by the list returned to the office of the Secretary of State, to be elected, can such Senators, less than a majority, constitute the Senate, in the sense in which that term is used in the Constitution ? Can such Senators, less than a majority, exercise the powers, or perform all, or any part of, the duties devolved upon "the Senate" by sec. 5, art. 4, part 2d, of the Constitution ? If so, what part ? Can such Senators, less than a majority, decide on the legality of election returns as shown by the lists returned to the Secretary's office, receive evidence of election other than is contained in such lists, and determine elections upon such evidence ? Can they declare vacancies in the Senate, and determine who are constitutional candidates ? If so, upon what evidence ?

5th. When the House of Representatives has been duly organized, and a minority only of the whole number of Senators required by law appear to be elected, can the members of the House and a minority of such Senators as appear to be elected legally form a convention for filling vacancies in the Senate, all of such Senators being duly notified, but a majority refusing to act ?

Ordered, That a copy hereof, signed by the Speaker and attested by the Clerk of this House, be communicated forthwith, and by the most expeditious mode, to each of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, and an answer to the foregoing questions requested at the earliest possible moment.

THURSDAY, Jan. 19.

SENATE. Nothing done. Adjourned till to-morrow, at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE. Nothing of importance was done. To the enquiry of Mr. Littlefield, of Bridgton, as to what progress had been made towards obtaining the opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Court, since the action of the House yesterday, the Speaker replied that the documents had been properly prepared and signed, and would be on the way to their destinations in a few hours.

An order was passed granting the use of the Hall of Representatives to G. E. Waring, Jr., for the purpose of delivering a lecture on Agriculture. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, Jan. 20.

SENATE. Nothing was done in the Senate.

HOUSE. On motion of Mr. Hill of Bangor, the use of the Hall of the House was granted for a lecture by Elihu Burritt on the subject of ocean postage.

Nothing further was done and the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, Jan. 21.

Nothing done in either branch of the Legislature.

STRAWBERRIES IN JANUARY. We were greeted yesterday with a beautiful, though quite unseasonable prospect. The thermometer measured early in the morning, some 26 deg., and shortly after we beheld large, ripe, full strawberries, as luscious looking as we see here in May. They were brought hither by Mr. Peabody, of Columbus, Ga., editor of the Soil of the South, and were growing in the open air on the morning of the 3d inst. The specimens we saw contain the fruit in every stage of progression, from the bloom to the fully matured luscious berry. His process of growing them is a simple one, and original with himself. It consists merely in the selection of light, thin, wet soil for the beds, and top-dressing twice a year with leaves or pine straw, and loam from the forest. Abundant water is the main requisite. [Mobile Adv., 10th inst

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

MONDAY, Jan. 16.

SENATE. Mr. Pearce of Maryland offered a resolution for the appointment of a joint committee, to express thanks to the rescuers of the San Francisco passengers.

He was followed by Mr. Shields who offered a resolution on the same subject. After some debate both resolves were passed.

Mr. Dixon of Kentucky gave notice of an amendment to the Nebraska bill, repealing that part of the act admitting Missouri, which prohibits slavery north of 36 30. The amendment was ordered to be printed.

The Clayton and Bulwer treaty was then taken up, and Mr. Clayton proceeded with his remarks until the adjournment.

HOUSE. In the House, Mr. Orr introduced a bill for the relief of the survivors of the army saved from the steamer San Francisco, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Chandler offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee, to report in what form the acknowledgments of Congress and the gratitude of the nation can best be expressed for the gallantry and humanity of those who rescued from death so many citizens of the republic. Adopted.

Mr. Bissell of Illinois, (chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs,) offered a bill providing for the payment of four months pay to each officer and private who embarked on board the San Francisco. In case of death in consequence of the disaster, the allowance to go to the widow, or children if no widow. Referred.

Mr. McDougall introduced a bill to establish a line of military posts, opening a common road, and authorizing the construction of a telegraph line and railroad from the Mississippi to San Francisco and moved that it be referred to a special committee. Agreed to.

TUESDAY, Jan. 17.

SENATE. In the Senate, Mr. Douglass gave notice that he would move to take up the Nebraska bill on Monday.

Mr. Walker reported a bill for relinquishing to Wisconsin the lands reserved for Salt Springs

Mr. Hamlin, from the Select Committee on French Spoliations, reported a bill appropriating $5,000,000 to pay these claims.

A letter was received from the Postmaster General, stating the causes of the failures of the northern mails, and suggesting a remedy. Referred.

The bill providing for the extension of the preemption privilege to California was passed.

HOUSE. The Judiciary Committee to whom was referred the resolution of Mr. Ewing proposing an amendment of the Constitution, as to the mode of electing the President and Vice President of the United States, made a report stating that there were evils inseparably connected with the present mode of election, and offered a resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to consider the matter and report a remedy.

Mr. Ewing's amendment proposes to abolish the intervention of electors, and distribute the general ticket into the same number of districts as each State has Senators and Representatives.

A motion to lay the bill on the table and print it was discussed until the morning hour expired, when the House went into Committee and took up the Deficiency Bill.

After a very lengthy debate, the Committee rose without disposing of the subject, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18.

SENATE. Mr. Cooper introduced a bill granting land to Pennsylvania to aid in the completion of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

After some debate the bill was referred.

Mr. Petit reported adversely to the question referred to the Judiciary Committee, whether it be constitutional to provide for reference to arbitration of causes arising at common law.

A resolution was adopted directing an inquiry as to the expediency of increasing the fees and allowances to the United States Judicial officers in the several States. Adjourned.

HOUSE. The House this morning adopted the resolution to consider and report on Mr. Ewing's amendment to the Constitution altering the mode of voting for President and Vice President.

Mr. Bissell, from the Military Committee, reported a bill for the relief of the United States troops who are suffering by the recent disaster by the San Francisco. It provides that there shall be paid, under the direction of the President of the United States, to each officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private, who, on the 21st of December, embarked at New York, under orders, for California, on the steamer San Francisco, who was on board the vessel in the recent disaster, a sum equal in amount to pay and allowance for four months. If any such officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private, shall have died before receiving this payment, his widow, if one survive him, and if not, then his his children, if any, shall be paid a sum equal in amount to six months pay and allowance. Passed.

A bill making Quincy, Ill., a port of delivery, was passed.

The House then took up and passed the bill making appropriations for the West Point Academy.

THURSDAY, Jan. 19.

SENATE. A resolution of inquiry was adopted as to the propriety of extending the law regulating pensions to widows of revolutionary soldiers, and to the widows of soldiers of the war of 1812.

Mr. Everett presented a petition of the Inspectors of Boston, asking for increased compensation.

Mr. Gwin offered a resolution of inquiry as to the disposal of the naval force of the United States at the time the Sonora expedition left California; on which a debate sprung up.

HOUSE. In the House to-day, the committee on Military Affairs were instructed to inquire into the expediency of a military road from the Great Salt Lake to California.

The House went into committee on resolutions referring the President's message.

A debate followed, pending which the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, Jan. 20.

HOUSE. The House went into committee on the President's Message, and a debate ensued. Without any decisive action, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned to Monday.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD. The preliminary surveys of the Northern route for the Pacific railroad have proved unexpectedly favorable. In addition to what has already been stated, we find the following in the Washington correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

"I had some conversation, the other day, with Mr. Stanley, an artist, who has made frequent explorations of the continent, in search for the picturesque in scenery, the Aborigines, &c. Mr. Stanley accompanied Gov. Stevens on his recent survey of the northern route for the Pacific railroad. Mr. Stanley states that the route was found to be perfectly practicable. It lies on or near the parallel of 47 deg. 30 min. Gov. Stevens started from St. Paul's. He crossed the rocky Mountains, by Codote's Pass,—and found it to be of less height above sea level, than the South Pass. This pass was named from Codote, a trapper, who discovered it in 1808. It was found practicable for wagons. Gov. Stevens passed only with his odometer wagon, having left his wagon train behind, but he could have passed with the whole train. Mr. Stanley spoke of the country as one that, from St. Paul's to Puget's Sound, presents every facility for a railroad or wagon road, and has, also, great commercial and agricultural capabilities. The whole distance of this route from the Mississippi to the Pacific, is about 1200 miles.

Gov. Stevens' preliminary report will be here by the middle of February, and it will be highly favorable to the northern route. He will show that the route will not be so much interrupted by snow as has been supposed, and that the Indians pass the mountains during the winter.

Mr. Stanley made large additions to his gallery of Indian portraits and scenery, during his tour. He returned by the Isthmus."

ADULTERATION OF DRUGS. At the commencement of the present session of Congress, a report from the United States Surgeon-General was presented, from which it appears that the adulteration of drugs and medicines is carried on more extensively in the country since the passage of the act of Congress to suppress the importation of such articles, so that it is now alleged to be difficult to procure medicines which are not either mixed with some foreign substances, or from which some portion of the active principle, has not been subtracted by chemical process. Thus it would seem that the effort to suppress the foreign trade, has resulted in imparting an extraordinary stimulus to the home manufacture of the spurious commodities. [N. Y. Evening Post.

A HOUSE BLOCKED UP BY SNOW. The house of Hezekiah Gowell, of Peru, was so blocked up with snow in the late snow storm, that the inmates were obliged to get out of a window on the other side of the house and tunnel about 70 feet to the door, so that to get into the house, one must pass through a complete tunnel that distance, the snow being from 3 to 4 feet thick over head. A man who has seen it, says, that he paced the distance, and found it to be 23 good long paces; and within 15 rods of the house the snow was all blown off so as to leave the ground bare, excepting the ice formed before the storm. [Lewiston Journal.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

Flour,	$5 50 @ 10 25	Round Hogs	$7 50 @ 8 00
Corn Meal,	1 00 @ 1 05	Clear Salt Pork,	10 @ 12
Rye Meal,	1 12 @ 1 25	Mutton,	4 @ 6
Wheat,	1 50 @ 1 75	Turkey,	10 @ 11
Rye,	1 00 @ 1 20	Chickens,	8 @ 9
Corn,	1 00 @ 1 05	Geese,	7 @ 8
Beans,	1 33 @ 1 75	Clover Seed,	12 @ 16
Oats,	42 @ 46	Herd's Grass,	3 25 @ 4 00
Potatoes,	42 @ 56	Red Top,	1 00 @ 1 50
Dried Apples,	7 @ 9	Flax Seed,	1 00 @ 1 00
Cooking Apples,	40 @ 60	Hay,	17 00 @ 18 00
Winter do.	1 00 @ 1 25	Lime,	95 @ 1 00
Butter,	18 @ 20	Fleece Wool,	35 @ 40
Cheese,	10 @ 11	Pulled do.	35 @ 40
Eggs,	18 @ 20	Sheepskins,	75 @ 1 25
Lard,	13 @ 14	Hides,	5 @ 6

BRIGHTON MARKET, Jan. 19.

At Market, 900 Beef Cattle, 2350 Sheep, and 300 Swine.

BEEF CATTLE.—We quote extra $7 75 @ $8 25; first quality $7 25 @ $7 75; second $6 75 @ $7 25; third $5 75.

WORKING OXEN.—No sales noticed.

COWS AND CALVES.—Sales from $24 to $38.

SHEEP.—Sales from $2 75 to $5 00.

SWINE.—At retail, from 4½ to 6½c.

BOSTON MARKET, Jan. 20.

FLOUR.—Sales of Ohio and Michigan fancy brands, $8 37; common brands, $8 25; fancy Genesee, $9 00; extra, $9 25.

GRAIN.—Southern Yellow Corn is selling at 95c, and White at 90c. Oats, 55 @ 56c. Rye, in lots, $1 12.

HAY.—Eastern is selling at $21 @ $22 ₱ ton, cash.

Price Reduced to 25 Cents!

DR. CHARLES HOLMAN'S NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE, for Dyspepsia, Asthma, Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Worms in Children. Certificates have been given by Rev. Charles Baker, Rev. Silas Haley, Hon. Hall Burgin, Hon. Thomas B. Leighton, Rev. Mr. Sandborn, Rev. Father Taylor, and many others. For sale by Dillingham, Cofren, Black, Kinsman & Co., in Augusta, and by all the Apothecaries in Maine.

Use DEVINES' PITCH LOZENGES for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat; and any affection of the Lungs. 45

Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime.

A cure for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, General Debility, and all Scrofulous Humors.

Persons who have been taking the Cod Liver Oil, will be pleased to learn that DR. WILBOR has succeeded (from direction of several professional gentlemen) in combining the pure Oil with Lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in Lung Complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless, and who had taken the clear Oil a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation.

Manufactured by ALEX'R B. WILBOR, Chemist, 156 Court street, Boston.

For sale in Portland by H. H. Hay, Edward Mason, G. Durgin & Co., Oxnard & Co., S. Thurston, C. Becket; in Bangor by Ingraham & Fuller, and by Druggists generally. 1y46

From the communication of Rev. C. B. M. Woodward, in favor of DR. PETTIT'S AMERICAN EYE SALVE:

"Several cases have been related of curing horses' eyes, after they were nearly blind.

Similar cases have been related to me of its curing, when the infirmaries of Syracuse and Buffalo, N. Y., and Cincinnati, Ohio, have failed to cure. For a case of this kind, I would refer to A. B. Rogers, Bernard, Vt.

I would refer to Abiel Tripp, of West Windsor, Vt., for a case of its curing a horse, when the eyelids were swollen, the muscles relaxed, so as not to be able to raise the lids; with a constant discharge of water from the eye;—nearly blind.

He used three or four boxes in a few days, applying it freely to the eyelids and hollow over the eye, giving physic at the same time."

Sold by C. W. ATWELL, Portland, General Agent for Maine, and by Druggists generally.

Also sold as above, DR. PETTIT'S CANKER BALSAM, a cure for Nursing Sore Mouth, Canker in the Mouth, Throat, Stomach or Bowels, and Canker in every form in which it afflicts the human race; also a sure cure for Chilblains. 3w5

THE BOSTON CHEMICAL WASHING POWDER has become a favorite with all housekeepers.

Hymeneal.

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour,
Where dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bower!
The world was sad!—the garden was a wild!
And man, the hermit, sighed—till woman smiled!

In this city, 19th inst., by Rev. Z. Thompson, father of the bride, Mr. CHARLES J. LILLY to Miss MARY THOMPSON, all of Augusta.

[We acknowledge a liberal slice of the loaf bridal. May all joy, happiness and prosperity, attend the happy couple through life, and their hearthstone and domestic garden be crowded with "Lillies" of the immortal type.]

In Gardiner, 21st inst., Mr. CHARLES CLARK to Miss KATE E. DEALY, both of this city.

In Norridgewock, 15th inst., by Rev. L. Packard, Mr. OSMON TAYLOR to Miss JULIA A. TAYLOR.

In Troy, 18th ult., by Elder James Cotton, Mr. CHARLES W. PRESCOTT to Miss ANN M. BARKER.

In Prospect, 15th inst., by L. Mulgett, Esq., Mr. SAMUEL S. TRIVITT to Miss ANGELINE R. CLARK of Frankfort.

In Newburgh, by Elder C. Rigby, Dr. A. ANGIER MANN of Skowhegan, to Miss MARTHA T. MEADER of Lincolnville; Mr. ELIJAH GETCHEL of Winslow, to Miss MERCY A. WEBB of Newburgh.

In Winthrop, Mr. JOHN HUBBARD of Fayette, to Miss SARAH R. MORRISON of East Livermore.

In Turner, Mr. ISAIAH L. NEWMAN of Carthage, to Miss MARY J. CAPELAND.

In Providence, R. I., Mr. DANIEL ALLEN to Miss ABBY F. BEETLE, both of Richmond, Me.

In Boston, Mr. WM. WEYMOUTH of Alna, to Miss FRANCES C. GLIDDEN.

In Norridgewock, Mr. ALBERT TITCOMB to Miss ELIZA W. HILL, both of Skowhegan.

In Bath, Mr. JAMES R. LEIGH of Hallowell, to Miss DOUGHTY to Miss SUSAN J. CHASE, both of Brunswick.

In Yarmouth, Mr. WILLIAM WAGG of Lisbon, to Miss MARIA BLAISDEL.

In Wilton, Mr. ENOCH WOOD to Miss MARY J. BARTLETT.

In Brunswick, Mr. WM. C. OWEN to Miss THIRZA JANE HUTCHINSON; Mr. JESSE JORDAN to Mrs. CLARISSA TEMPLE.

In East Medway, Mass., JOSEPH FURBISH, Esq., of Rockland, Me., to Miss LOUISA A. WIGHT.

In Bangor, ALBERNON WASHBURN Esq., of Hallowell, to Miss ANN S. MOORE.

In Laurens, Ga., Mr. JOSEPH W. SOMERS to Miss HARRIET C. BATES, daughter of Rev. Geo. Bates of Canton.

Obituary.

Spirit! thy labor is o'er,
Thy term of probation is run,
Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden shore,
And the race of immortals begun.

In this city, 19th inst., SYLVESTER JUDD MORRILL, son of Lot M. Morrill, Esq., aged 2 years.

In this city, 22d inst., ANN ELIZABETH STONE, wife of Daniel Stone of Wiscasset, aged 33.

In Belgrade, 22d inst., LYDIA AXTELL, wife of Asa Axtell, Jr., aged 41 years 6 months 10 days.

In Readfield, 12th inst., MARY G. RANDALL, wife of Rev. D. B. Randall, of the Maine Conference, aged 41; 21 inst., EVA S. MORRILL, aged 22.

In Sidney, 13th inst., Dect. MOSES FROST, aged about 50.

In Sidney, Dec. 28th, infant son of Moses and Nancy Dyer, aged 11 days.

In Waterville, 10th inst., Mrs. SARAH A. COOMBS, aged 51.

In Norridgewock, MARY F. YORK, aged 23; GEORGE TAYLOR, son of Nathaniel Taylor, aged about 21; SABRA MORSE, daughter of Charles Morse, aged 13.

In New Portland, ANDREW W. GOULD, aged about 20.

In Farmington, SYLVIA RUSSELL, wife of Capt. William Russell, aged 66.

In Portland, ADAM CLARK of Strong, aged 55.

In Strong, 16th inst., EZRA BRETT.

In Wilton, CATHARINE CLARK, wife of Elisha Clark, aged 64.

In Hallowell, 19th inst., WM. M. STICKNEY, aged 24.

In Foxcroft, 8th inst., WALTER H. GREELY, son of Harvey N. and Abby W. Greely, aged 1 year 2 days.

In Dover, 8th inst., TOBIAS DAY, aged 63.

At Hazen Green, Wisconsin, STEDMAN DAVIS, late of Guilford, aged 60.

In Pittston, ASA PARCHER, aged about 80.

In Brunswick, DEBORAH COOMBS, wife of Thomas Coombs, aged about 50.

In Albion, ZACHARIAH BAKER, aged 73.

In Thomaston, Hon. BENJ. CARR, aged 82. Mr. Carr held the office of Warden of the State Prison ten years.

In Machias, BENJ. JOHNSON, aged 65.

In Georgetown, Cal., Nov. 16, JAMES ARNOLD of Boston, a native of Mercer, Me., aged 54.

In San Francisco, Dec. 6th, Capt. WM. MILLER, JR., of Newcastle, aged 33 years 9 months.

In Bath, SUSAN E. McINTOSH, aged 20; Mrs. JANE E. CHURCH, aged 29; Mrs. MARTHA BLOOM, aged 61; DANIEL McDAVITT, aged 38.

Agricultural Meeting.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the West Somerset Agricultural Society, for the choice of Officers, is adjourned to meet at the MADISON HOTEL, on *Thursday, the 6th day of March next*, at two o'clock P. M.

W. B. SNOW, Sec'y.

Madison, Jan. 19th, 1854. 5

WANTED, BY J. H. HARRINGTON,

No 9 Bridge's Block,

500 GIRLS, to make Coats, Pants and Vests; 25 Girls to work in the Shop, by the job or by the week.

Also, 12 girls to learn the trade.

The above number will have steady work for twelve months.

J. H. HARRINGTON.

Augusta, Jan. 23, 1854. 6w5

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE connection in business under the style of FLAGG & WELLS is this day dissolved. The business of the firm will be settled by BENJ. R. FLAGG.

BENJ. R. FLAGG,
HORACE U. WELLS.

Augusta, Jan. 24, 1854. 5

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

B. R. FLAGG will still continue the Clothing Business at the old Stand of FLAGG & WELLS, opposite the Kennebec Journal Office, and will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, and will sell as cheap as the cheapest; and make to order any garment wanted.

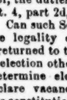
CUTTING done at short notice.

CUSTOM WORK done with neatness and despatch.

Augusta, Jan. 24, 1854. 5

SHAWM, SHAWM—for sale by
5 STANWOOD & STURGIS.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN.



CONSISTING of a HOUSE, STORE, BARN, and other outbuildings. Said buildings, together with two acres and one half of Land, also ninety acres in the immediate vicinity. Fifty acres of said lot are wood and timber, the remainder in tillage and pasture.

The above Real Estate is situated in Brighton Village, in the centre of the town where six roads are leading from different parts to said Village, where there is a good water power, on which there is a saw-mill, grist-mill, and other machinery, and a good chance for more. The same being twenty miles from Skowhegan, on the direct stage road leading to Moosehead Lake.

A good bargain will be given to any one who wishes to purchase the above Real Estate; and for further particulars inquire of ISAAC GARFIELD of Augusta, or the subscriber at the said Garfield's.

DANIEL D. JONES.

Augusta, Jan. 23, 1854. 4w5

NEW GOODS.

HAVING just returned from New York and Boston, I am able to show a splendid assortment of cloths for COATS, PANTS and VESTS, which will be made up in the best manner at short notice.

Also, any quantity of Coats, Pants and Vests, already made.

R. T. BOSWORTH.

3 No. 2 North's Block, nearly opposite Stanley House.

SCRIBNER'S READY RECKONER,

For Ship Builders, Boat Builders, Lumber Merchants, Farmers and Mechanics.

BEING a correct measurement of Scantling, Boards, Plank, Cubical Contents of Square and Round Timber, Sawlogs, Wood, etc., comprised in a number of Tables; to which are added Tables of Wages by the month, Board or Rent, by the week or day, railroad distances, &c. Also Interest Tables, at 7 per cent.

BY J. M. SCRIBNER,

Author of "Engineer's and Mechanic's Companion," Engineer's Pocket Table Book, etc. etc.

Scarcely is it possible to add to the recommendations of the above book, more than to give its title page. Every one who is engaged in buying, selling, measuring or inspecting Lumber of any kind, will at once appreciate a work of this kind. No pains or expense have been spared in revising and enlarging this edition, to make it in every respect convenient and accurate.

The Log Table was computed by drawing Diagrams for each and every log, from 12 to 44 inches in diameter, and the width of each board taken, after taking off the wane edge. The sum total of each board constitutes the amount each log will give, and if there can be any dependence placed upon such strictly mathematical accuracy, no one will hesitate for a moment to abide the results here given, as the method adopted by the author can result in nothing else than strict honesty and mathematical accuracy, to the parties interested.

The best evidence of the usefulness and popularity of this book is the rapid and extensive sale of over 75,000 in a very short time, while the sale is constantly increasing. We do not hesitate to say that no book of its size and price contains more useful or correct tables.

In all new and lumber countries the book will be found very convenient, as it comprises much that is useful for the Farmer, Mechanic, and business man.

Orders solicited from Agents, Booksellers, and others, to whom a liberal discount will be made. TF Price 25 cents. Five copies sent to one address for one dollar, postage paid. The books can be had of Booksellers generally, throughout the United States. GEORGE W. FISHER, Publisher,

3m5 6 Exchange st., Rochester, N. Y.

HAIR BRUSHES—a beautiful assortment, for sale by
5 EBEN FULLER.

CRANE'S SOAP, a superior article for washing clothes, for sale by
5 EBEN FULLER.

HAIR TONIC, a nice article for the hair, sold at the drug store of
5 EBEN FULLER.

PICTORIAL WORKS of BEN JONSON, for sale by
5 STANWOOD & STURGIS.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL & PILLS, for sale by
5 EBEN FULLER.

TITCOMB BELGRADE ACADEMY.

THE SPRING TERM of the Belgrade Titcomb Academy will commence MONDAY, Feb. 20, 1854, and continue 11 weeks under the direction of CHARLES K. HUTCHINS as Principal, and Miss HANNAH L. KNAPP as Preceptress.

This Academy, surrounded on either side by beautiful lakes and the most delightful landscape, diversified with hill and dale, has at once an inviting and healthy location. The immediate grounds of the building have been much improved and a fine grove of elms planted in front.

But while everything *around* the academy will serve to delight and instruct, nothing will be found disordered or neglected within; the inside will be repaired previous to the opening of the term, and a room fitted up for the primary departments, which will be under the care of a competent and experienced teacher.

Pelton's Outline Maps', and Maps and Plates for the illustration of History, Physiology, and other sciences, will be had, and no pains will be spared to make each recitation interesting and beneficial.

Books furnished at the Academy.

TUITION.—High English, and

The Muse.

A MITHER'S BLETHER ABOUT HER BAIRN.

That wean o' mine 'll drive me daft,
I solemnly declare;
If I had bedlam in the house,
It couldna plague me mair.
He waukens up at skreigh o' day,
Then rest with him there's nane,
But rumblin', tumblin', up an' down—
It's no a common wean!

He's never out o' mischief, an'
He never seems to tire;
See! there he's on the fender's edge,
He'll tumble in the fire!
He's at the door now! catch him, or
He'll whomle down the stair.
He's got the puir cat now, the wretch
Is ruggin' out its hair!

Losh! now he's got his father's book
Wide open on his knee,
And just observe the solemn look
That's in his bonnie e'e.
He canna read, yet looks as grave
As chiel in gown and bawn;
But mair than he look wise on things
They dinna understan'.

An unco wean; yet flyte on him,
He only laughs an' craws,
Like his father when he's teasing me;
An' when I tak' the taws
An' gi'e 'm a skelp, I'm vex'd, an' wish
I'd let the bairn alane,
For he looks sae strange-like in my face,
I couldna do 't again.

Gude keep us a'! the bairn's asleep,
His wee head on his arm;
Now, wha could look in that sweet face
An' think o' doin't harm,
Although it's fashous whyles?—eh me!
His wee cheek's like the rose,
Or the crimson on the far hill-tap
When gloaming's gaun to close.

Sleep sound, wee pet! ye're but a type
O' busy warldly man,
Whose hands are thrang, whose head is fu'
Wi' mony a scheme an' plan:
He rests nae day nor night, until
His bustlin' life is past,
An' sleep—Death's sleep—upon him creeps,
As on my bairn, at last!

The Story-Teller.

From Dicken's Household Words.

THE NURSERY-MAN'S PRIZE:
OR THE FLOWER-BELLS.

Soft midsummer air, cheery with sunshine and perfumed with all the scents that it had robbed out of his nursery garden, crept in thro' the monthly roses at the porch and the hall open cottage door, to make itself at home, in George Swayne's room. It busied itself there, sweeping and rustling about, as if it had as much right to the place, and was as much the tenant of it, as the gardener himself. It had also a sort of feminine and wifely claim on George, who, having been spending half an hour over a short letter written upon a large sheet, was invited by the midsummer air to look after his garden. The best efforts were being made by his gentle friend to tear the paper from his hand. A bee had come into the room—George kept bees—and had been hovering about the letter; so drunk with honey, possibly, that he had mistaken it for a great lily. Certainly he did at last settle on it. The lily was a legal document to this effect:

"SIR,—We are instructed hereby to give you notice of the death of Mr. Thomas Queeks, of Edmonton, the last of the three lives for which your lease was granted, and to inform you that you may obtain a renewal of the same, on payment of one hundred guineas to the undersigned. We are, sir,

Your (here the bee sat on the obedient servants), FLINT & GRINSTON "

Mr. Swayne granted himself a rule to consider in his own mind what the lawyers meant by their uncertain phraseology. It did not mean, he concluded, that Messrs. F. & G. were willing for one hundred pounds to renew the life of Mr. Queeks of Edmonton; but it did mean that he must turn out of the house and grounds (which had been Swayne's nursery-garden for three generations past,) unless he would pay a large fine for the renewal of his lease. He was but a young fellow of five and-twenty, who, until recently, had been at work for the support of his old father and mother. His mother had been dead a twelvemonth last midsummer day, and his father, who had been well while his dame was with him, sickened after she was gone, and died before apple-gathering was over. The cottage and the garden were more precious to George as a home than as a place of business. There were thoughts of parting—like thoughts of another loss by death, or of all past losses again to be suffered freshly and together—which so clouded the eyes of Mr. Swayne, that at last he could scarcely tell when he looked at the letter, whether the bee was or was not a portion of the writing.

An old woman came in with a midsummer cough, sounding as hollow as an empty coffin. She was a poor old crone who came to do for George small services as a domestic for an hour or two every day—for he lighted his own fires, and served up to himself in the first style of cottage cookery his own fat bacon and potatoes.

"I shall be out for three hours, Milly," said George, and he put on his best clothes and went into the sunshine. "I can do nothing better," he thought, "than go and see the lawyers."

They lived in the city. George lived at the east end of London, in a part now covered with very dirty streets; but then covered by copse and field, and by Swayne's old-fashioned nursery ground; then crowded with stocks and wall-flowers, lupins, sweet peas, pink, lavender, heart's ease, boy's love, old man, and other old-fashioned plants—for it contained nothing so tremendous as Schizanthuses, Escholzias, or Clarkia pulchellas, which are weedy little atomies, though they sound big enough to rival any tree on Lebanon. George was an old fashioned gardener in an old-fashioned time; for we have here to do with events which occurred in the middle of the reign of George III. George then—I mean George Swayne, not Georgius Rex—marched off to see the lawyers, who lived in a dark court in the city. He found their clerk in the front office, with a marigold in one of his button-holes; but there was nothing else that looked like summer in the place. It smelt like a mouldy, shut-up tool-house, and there was parchment enough in it to make scarecrows for all the gardens in Kent, Middlesex, and Surrey.

George saw the junior partner, Mr. Grinson, who told him, when he heard his business, that it was in Mr. Flint's department. When he was shown into Mr. Flint's room, Mr. Flint could only repeat, he said, the instructions of the landlord.

"You see, my lad," he said, "these holdings, that have been let hitherto for thirty pounds per annum, are now worth fifty. Yet my client Mr. Crote, is ready to renew the lease for three more lives, at the very slight fine we have named to you. What would you have more reasonable?"

"Sir, I make no complaint," George answered; "only I want to abide by the ground, and I have not so much money as you require. I owe nobody a penny; and to pay my way, and lay by enough money for next year's seeds and roots, has been the most that I can manage. I have saved fifteen pounds. Here it is, sir: take it, if it will help me in this business."

"Well," Mr. Flint suggested, "what do you say to this? I make no promise, but I think I can pursuade Mr. Crote to let you retain possession of the land for—shall we say?—two years, at the rent of fifty pounds; and, at the expiration of that term, you may perhaps be able to pay the fine, and to renew your lease."

"I will accept that offer, sir." A homespun man clings to the walls of home. Swayne's nursery would not support so high a rental; but let the future take thought for itself—to postpone for two years the doom to quit the roof-tree under which his mother suckled him, was gain enough for George.

So he turned homeward, and went cheerfully upon his way by a short cut though narrow streets and lanes that bordered on the Thames. His gardener's eye discovered all the lovely pots of mignonette in the upper windows of the tottering old houses; and, in the trimmer streets, where there were rows of little houses in all shades of whitewash, some quite fresh looking, inhabited by people who kept their windows clean, he sometimes saw as many as four flower pots upon a window sill.

Then there were squares of turf put in weekly instalments of six inches to the credit of caged larks, for the slow liquidation of the debt of green fields due them. There were also parrots; for a large number of the houses in those river streets were tenanted by sailors, who brought birds from abroad. There were all sorts of grotesque shells; and one house that receded from its neighbors had a small garden in front, which was sown over with shell instead of flowers. The walls were bordered with shell instead of box, and there were conchs upon the wall, instead of wall-flowers. The summer-house was a grotto; but the great centre ornament was a large figure-head, at the foot of which there was a bench erected so that the owner sat under its shadow. It represented a man with a great beard, holding over his shoulder a large three pronged fork, which George believed to be meant for Neptune. That was a poor garden, thought George; for it never waved nor rustled, and did not, by one change of feature—except that it grew daily dirtier—show itself conscious of the passage of hours, and days, and months, and seasons.

It interested George a great deal more to notice here and there the dirty leaf of new kinds of plants, which, brought home by some among the sailors, struggling to grow from seed or root. Through the window of one house that was very poor, but very neat and clean, he saw upon a table, to catch the rays of the summer sun, a strange plant in blossom. It had a reddish stalk, small pointed leaves; and from every cluster of leaves hung elegent red flower-bells, with purple tongues. That plant excited him greatly; and when he stopped to look at it, he felt some such emotion as might stir an artist who should see a work by Rubens hung up in a pawnbroker's shop window. He knocked at the green door, and a pale girl opened it holding in one hand a piece of needlework. Her paleness left her for a minute when she saw it was a stranger who had knocked. Her blue eyes made George glance away from them ere he had finished his respectful inquiry. "I beg your pardon," he said, "but may I ask the name of the flower in the window and where it came from?"

"Will you walk in, if you please, sir!" said the girl; "mother will tell you all she knows about it."

With two steps, the young gardener strode into the front room, where a sick and feeble woman sat in an arm chair. The room was clean and little furnished. There was only sand upon the floor; and on the table, with some more of the girl's work, was a part of a stale loaf, flanked with two mugs that contained some exceedingly blue and limpid milk. George apologized for his intrusion, but said what his calling was, and pleaded in excuse the great beauty and novelty of the plant that had attracted him.

"Ay, ay, but I prize it for more than that," said Mrs. Ellis; "it was brought to me by my son. He took it as a cutting, and he brought it a long way, the dear fellow—all the way from the West Indies, nursing it for me. Often he has let his own lips parch, sir, on the voyage, that he might give water enough to the flower he took home to his mother. He is a tender-hearted boy, my Harry."

"He is young, then!"

"Well, he is not exactly a boy, sir; but they are all boys on board ship, you understand. He could carry off the house upon his back, Harry could, he is so wonderful broad chested. He's just gone a long voyage, sir, and I'm feared I shall be gone a longer before he comes back; and he said when he went—'Take care of the flower, mother, it'll have hundreds of bells to ring when I come back to you next year.' He is always full of his fun, sir, is my Harry."

"Then, ma'am," George stammered, "it's a plant you would'nt like to part with."

The poor woman looked angry for a moment; and then, after a pause, answered gently—"No, sir, not until my time comes."

The young gardener—who ought to have gone away, still bent over the flower. The plant was very beautiful, and evidently stood the climate well, and it was of a kind to propagate by slips. George did not well know what to say or do. The girl, who had been nimbly stitching, ceased from work and looked up wonderingly at the stranger who had nothing to say, and yet remained with them. At last, the young man, with the color of the flower on his cheeks, said, "I'm a poor man, ma'am, and not much taught. If I'm going to say anything unbecoming, I hope you'll forgive it: but if you could—if you could bring your heart to part with this flower, I would give you ten guineas for it, and the first good cutting I raise shall be yours."

The girl looked up in the greatest astonishment. "Ten guineas!" she cried; "why, mother, ten guineas would make you comfortable for the whole winter. How glad Harry will be!"

The poor old woman trembled nervously: "Harry told me to keep it for his sake," she whispered to her daughter, who bent fondly over her.

"Does Harry love a flower better than your health and comfort!" pleaded Harry's sister.

A long debate was carried on in low tones, while George Swayne endeavored to look as tho' he were a hundred miles off, listening to nothing. But the loving accents of the girl, debating with her mother, tenderly, caused Mr. Swayne—a stout and true-hearted young fellow of twenty-five—to feel that there were some new thoughts and sensations working in him. He considered it important to discover from her mother's manner of addressing her, that the young lady's name was Susan. When the old lady at last consented with a sigh to George's offer, he placed ten guineas on the table beside Susan's needle-work, and only stole one glance at Susan as he bade them good bye and took the flower pot away, promising again earnestly that he would bring back to them the first good cutting that took root.

George Swayne, then, having the lawyers almost put out of his head, carried the plant home, and duly busied himself in his greenhouse, over the multiplication of his treasure. Months went by, during which the young gardener worked hard and ate sparingly. He had left to himself but five pounds for the general maintenance of his garden. More was needed, and that he had to pinch, as far as he dared, out of his humble food and other necessaries of existence. He had, however, nothing to regret. The cuttings of the flower-bells throve, and the thought of Susan was better than roast beef. He did not again visit the widow's house. He had no right to go there until he went to redeem his promise.

A year went by; and, when the next July came, George Swayne's garden and green-houses were in the best condition. The new plant had multiplied by slips, and had thriven more readily than he could have ventured to expect. The best plant was set by until it should have reached the utmost perfection of blossom, to be carried in redemption of the promise made to widow Ellis. In vague ways, too, Mr. Swayne now and then pondered whether the bells it was to set ringing when Harry had returned might not be after all the bells of Stepney parish church. And Susan Swayne did sound well, that was certain. Not that he thought of marrying the pale girl, whose blue eyes he had only seen, and whose soft voice he had only heard once; but he was a young fellow, and he thought about her, and young fellows have their fancies which do now and then shoot out in unaccountable directions.

The desired event happened one morning. The best customer of Swayne's nursery ground, the wife of a city knight, Lady Salter, who had a fine seat in the neighborhood, alighted from her carriage at the garden gate. She had come to buy flowers for the decorations of her annual grand summer party; and George, with much pertubation, ushered her into his green-house, which was glowing with the crimson and purple blossoms of his new plant. When Lady Salter had her admiration duly heightened by the information that there were no other plants in all the country like them—that, in fact, Mr. Swayne's new flowers were unique—she instantly bought two slips at a guinea each, and took them home in triumph. Of course the flower-bells attracted the attention of her guests; and of course she was proud to call attention to them. The result was that the carriages of the great people of the neighborhood so clogged up the road at Swayne's nursery that there was no getting by for them. George sold, for a guinea each, all the slips that he had potted, keeping only enough for the continuance of his trade, and carefully preserving his finest specimen. That in due time he took to Harry's mother.

The ten guineas added to the produce of Susan's labor—she had not slackened it a jot—had maintained the sickly woman through the winter; and, when there came to her a letter one morning in July in Harry's dear scrawl posted from Portsmouth, she was half restored to health. He would be with them in a day or two, he said. The two women listened in a feverish state for every knock at the door. Next day a knock came, but it was not Harry. Susan again opened to George Swayne. He had brought their flower-bells back; and, apparently, handsomer than ever. He was very much abashed, and stammered something; and, when he came in, he could find nothing to say. The handsome china vase, which he had substituted for the widow's flower pot, said something, however, for him. The widow and her daughter greeted him with hearty smiles and thanks; but he had something else to do than to return them—something of which he seemed to be exceedingly ashamed. At last he did it. "I mean no offence," he said; "but this is much more yours than mine." He laid upon the table twenty guineas. They refused the money with surprise—Susan with eagerness. He told them his story; how the plant had saved him from the chance of being turned out of his home; how he was making money by the flower, and how fairly he considered half the profits to be due to its real owner. Thereupon the three became fast friends and began to quarrel. While they were quarreling there was a bouncing knock at the door. Mother and daughter hurried to it; but Susan stood aside that Harry might go first into his mother's arms.

"Here's a fine chime of bells," said Harry, looking at his plant after a few minutes. "Why, it looks no handsomer in the West Indies. But wherever did you get that splendid pot?"

George was immediately introduced. The whole story was told, and Harry was made a referee upon the twenty guinea question.

"God bless you, Mr. Swayne," said Harry, "keep that money if we are to be friends. Give us your hand, my boy; and mother, let us all have something to eat." They made a little festival that evening in the widow's house, and George thought more than ever of the chiming of the bells as Susan laid her needlework aside to bustle to and fro. Harry had tales to tell over his pipe; "and I tell you what, Swayne," said he, "I'm glad you are the better for my love of rooting. If I wasn't a sailor myself I'd be a gardener. I've a small cargo of roots and seeds in my box that I brought home for mother to try what she can do with. My opinion is that you're the man to turn 'em to account; and so, mate, you shall have 'em. If you get a lucky penny out of any one of them, you're welcome; for it's more than we could do."

How these poor folks labored to be liberal towards each other; how Harry amused himself on holidays before his next ship sailed, with rake and spade about his friend's garden; how George Swayne spent summer and autumn evenings in the little parlor; how there was really and truly a chime rung from Stepney steeple to give joy to a little needlewoman's heart; how Susan Swayne became much rosier than Susan Ellis had been; how luxuriously George's bees were fed upon new daintics; how Flint & Grinston conveyed the nursery ground to Mr. Swayne in freehold to him and his heirs forever, in consideration of the whole purchase money which Swayne had accumulated; how the old house was enlarged; how, a year or two later, little Harry Swayne damaged the borders, and was abetted by grandmother Ellis in so doing; how, a year or two after that, Susan Swayne the lesser dug with a small wooden spade side by side with giant Uncle Harry; who was a man to find the centre of the earth under Swayne's garden, when he came home ever and anon from beyond the seas, always with roots and seeds, his home being Swayne's nursery; and, finally, how happy and how populous a home the house in Swayne's nursery grew to be—these are results connecting pleasant thoughts with the true story of the earliest cultivation in England of the flower now known as the Fuchsia.

A boy in Chicago was carrying a pitcher of milk, when he stumbled, and smash went the pitcher and away ran the milk. Another boy across the way saw the accident, and shouted, "Oh, wont you catch it when you go home; your mother'll give it to you." "No, she won't, neither," screamed the other; "my mother always says—' never cry for spilled milk.' "

From the Knickerbocker Magazine.

UNCLE REUBEN.
A DOWN EAST SKETCH.

I never knew such a general favorite as "Uncle Reuben" was. He was not one of your universal "uncles"—uncle to everybody—but my own great-uncle—my grandmother's brother. He was not a fictitious, but a *real* character, as many a man in the Old Colony has had abundant reason to believe. It was a great treat to have him come in to spend an evening, whether he talked of politics, or, as he used to express it, "small, like a woman." My mother never stopped her spinning-wheel for any man but him; and when he took off his hat, (a sure indication that he intended spending the evening,) her face would gradually brighten into a Drummond-light. While he tarried, she seemed to ache with delight, and for days after she would continually break out laughing, and laugh till she cried. I was a chicken then, and wondered why she cried and laughed so; but I was comforted to find that every body did the like. Yet "Uncle Reuben" was hardly ever known to laugh, and but seldom to smile. The women and children all loved him—a sure indication of a good heart; and *he* loved every body.

There was Corporal Standish, that every body else hated, for he was always doing disagreeable things: slandering his neighbors, and even the parson; continually poking that ugly pug-nose of his where it had no business to be; and apparently for the express purpose of having it pulled. But "Uncle Reuben" was always kind to *him*, and Mr. Standish liked "Uncle Reuben" as well as he did any body, until one rainy Saturday evening, when the neighbors were all over to Mr. Morse's shoemaker-shop, talking politics. Mr. Morse had just taken from off the fire a kettle of wax, and set it aside to cool. While it was still warm and shining, Mr. Standish came in. "Uncle Reuben" remarked, incidentally, that powder for the hair had all gone out of fashion. "The General Assembly have recommended not to use it, and at the last court none of the judges wore wigs. Hair oil is all the rage, and Government, in order to do the handsome thing for Gen. Lafayette, have given him the exclusive right to make it." Uncle Reuben then read from a newspaper quite a long article to that effect, and although I tried to find it in the same paper all the next day, I could not. It wound up by saying that "Mr. Rodolphus Morse of M——, was sole agent for said town."

Mr. Standish, spying the kettle, cried out—"Ah ha! what have you got in that kittle, Mr. Morse?"

"Only just trying this receipt," replied Morse.

"Now, Mr. Morse," said Uncle Reuben, "Corporal Standish is an old neighbor, and although he is not on the *best* terms with you all, perhaps it is as much *your* fault as *his*. What is the use of an eternal grumble? Now, I propose a truce; instead of the hair oil you was going to give me to fix *my* hair for to-morrow, let Mr. Standish have it, and shake hands all around. Shall by-gones be by-gones?"

Mr. Morse held out his hand, and all in turn shook hands.

"Then," said Uncle Reuben, "set right up here, Mr. Standish, and I'll fix it myself, just as General Bradford had *his* at the Republican Convention."

So Mr. Standish took the chair, and "Uncle Reuben" put on a thick coat of the wax, with a direction that he must not touch it, even with his hat, for two hours, lest it should take off the gloss. In about half an hour, the victim went home, feeling very grand; but, just before he went, he stepped up to a little piece of looking-glass, marked [illegible] to a post, and took a view of himself: the only expression he made was, "*I vowney!* what a gloss!" Although the evening was rainy, yet he touched not his head with his hat.

After he was gone, that old shop broke out into a fit of hysterics; and, although they certainly *did* laugh, yet they all agreed, it "was no laughing matter."

Standish was not seen out of his door-yard for a long while. "Then had the neighbors rest throughout that region, and were not a little comforted." Some said Standish and his wife had a quarrel, when he went home that night, because she said he was "a fool;" but certain it was that there was great excitement, for a candle was burning until almost morning.

When his hair had grown again, "Uncle Reuben" went to see him, and congratulated him upon his recovery from his fever, and behaved in so kind a manner, that the Corporal refused to believe that "Uncle Reuben" knew that he had not been sick, and that the wax was not hair oil; "for," said he, "how did *he* know what it was, till Mr. Morse told him?—and, besides, if I *asked* him to put it on, what right have *I* to find fault! and why did I *let* him put it on, if I did not *want* it on! Come, now!"

Then there was Paul ——, who shot pigeons on "Uncle Reuben's" pigeon-bush; and, although he might have prosecuted him for it, he never did, nor did he "hold any hardness against him;" for "Uncle Reuben" *was* a kind man. He even went, one rainy morning, before Paul was up, to borrow his gun, which Paul refused to lend, but was very anxious to know what he wanted it for; and "Uncle Reuben" generously told him he wanted to shoot into a flock of wild geese that had lighted on the big maple, down in the swamp. Paul was up in a minute, and although apparently "Uncle Reuben" was trying to borrow somebody's else gun, yet Paul was off before him. He crept a long way on his hands and knees, through the mud and rain, so as not to frighten the geese. But in an hour he returned, without having seen the first feather, with his pantaloons wet and dirty, and his jacket badly torn. Mr. Standish twitted him about it, and said he was a "ninkum" to believe that a goose, that can hardly stand on the ground, could, with his web-feet, hold on to a tree! The only reply was, "*I vowney, what a gloss!*"

"Macauly observes that a taste for severe *practical* jokes, in a man of mature years and strong understanding, when habitually indulged in, is almost invariably the sign of a bad heart." But I feel bound to say, as a true biographer, that no man, living or dead, had a kinder heart than Uncle Reuben, nor more generosity and disinterestedness. He never played a practical joke unless it was deserved by the unlucky wight upon whom it fell. He was never known to be in a rage; and when he caught Calvin E—— firing his stack of hay, he was not even angry. Calvin expected to answer his offence before a legal tribunal, but Uncle Reuben never called upon the lawyer for assistance to punish those that sinned against him. Some months after, early one February morning, Calvin was seen coming down the road, with a pair ox-bows in one hand, a bunch of whip-handles in the other, and any number of birch-brooms dangling from his shoulders. These were the work of his winter evenings, and with them he was bound to market. Uncle Reuben was at breakfast. When Calvin had passed the house, Uncle Reuben, without his hat, rushed out, and shouted "Which way Mr. E——!"

"To Barrington," was the reply.

"I thought as much," said Uncle Reuben. "Bless your soul! didn't you know the windmill dam was broken up, and that there has been no passing this way these two days? You must either give up your journey, or go around through Centreville." "Uncle Reuben" then went back to finish his breakfast, and had the pleasure of seeing Calvin retrace his steps and take the Centreville road.

"At 11 o'clock, Calvin had passed Centreville, and entered the high road between M—— and Barrington, when he met Paul.

"I've had a hard jaunt," said Calvin, "and this does me good, for I was almost jaded out."

"A three-mile heat tucker *you*, Calvin?"

"No, indeed," rejoined Calvin; "but I have had to travel around by Centreville, which 'is a hard road to travel, I believe."

"Why, what on airth sent you way around there?"

"Why, the windmill-dam has given way, you know, and"—

"Ha! ha! ha! Windmill-dam! Ha! ha! ha! Windmill-dam! Je-*rew*-salem! If Reuben —— hasn't pulled the wool over *your* eyes, then I'm no conjuror!" Just then, Paul thought of the wild-goose chase he had been led, and, lest he should be turned upon, drove on at a furious rate, shouting, "Windmill-dam! O Je-*rew*-salem!" till he was out of sight.

Any man who cheated "Uncle Reuben" was sure to lose by it. If time elapsed before the debt was paid, good interest was certain to be collected.

"Uncle Reuben" was a carpenter, and Mr. Burt bargained with him to frame his house at a given price. The frame was completed according to contract, but Mr. Burt refused to pay till the cellar-stairs were made. This was not in the contract, but "Uncle Reuben" made the stairs and took his money.

A few days after, the people came from far and near to the raising. A "raising," in those days, was a great holyday. Genuine "New England," was the customary beverage. The head-carpenter must take the first drink, and the shout went up for "Uncle Reuben;" but he was nowhere to be found. Was not "Uncle Reuben" invited? Why is he not here? What is the meaning of all this? Mr. Burt himself at last took the place of the head-carpenter, and they proceeded to lay hold of the timbers; but no tenon and mortice had the same number, and by way of clearing up the difficulty, they took another "nipper." The afternoon had wasted away, and the first timbers were not put together, or, at least, put together wrong, and the company voted to adjourn until the next day. The day following, it being noised abroad that Reuben P—— framed the building, an unusally large company appeared, to see the fun.

They then refused to move a timber until "Uncle Reuben" was sent for, or at least, until he gave some instructions. A messenger was dispatched for him, but he refused on account of a rheumatism. He said he could hardly be induced to go out for a ten-dollar note; that the frame was perfect enough, but it was ten to one if they could put it together. The excitement was intense. The company demanded Mr. P—— to be sent for, and a ten-dollar note by the messenger. Mr. Burt said he did not care for the ten dollars, but it was the manner in which it was obtained. *That* weighed upon him like a mountain! Mr. B—— then tried him with five dollars, but it was of no use. The ten dollars were forthcoming, and "Uncle Reuben" was among his shouting friends in an instant.

"What is the matter with the frame!" said Mr. Burt.

"Nothing at all," was the response. "As I said before, the frame is perfect, but it is *ten* to *one* if you can put it together. Look at this tenon, numbered twelve; now, where does it go? Why, it goes into the mortise number two, of course. And where does *this* tenon, number one, go? Why, into number ten, of course; for, as I said in the first place, and always told you, it was *ten* to *one* if you could put it together."

"Uncle Reuben had received double his pay for the stairs, and Mr. Burt received notice that he was elected a member of the *Trade Sale Company*."

RUSSIAN RECRUITING IN POLAND.

Strangely at variance with the reports that have been for some time afloat, are the statements contained in a variety of letters from the interior of Russia, most distinctly negativing the assertion that any "extraordinary" or unusual levies of recruits are being made there. The "pressing" of recruits, for it really amounts to that, which is now going on chiefly in Poland, is only the execution of the ukase issued last July (which I forwarded you at the time.) The kingdom of Poland ought to supply from 8,000 to 9,000 men; to cover the numbers that escape over the frontier, and others that are found unfit for service, from 10,000 to 15,000 are levied, and any that may eventually be found over and above the contingent are dismissed home. The authorities empowered to raise these levies (*branka*) do not publicly summon the individuals liable to serve, to appear at a given place, but take their measures in secret, and with the aid of military enter the houses during the night, generally from twelve till five in the morning, during the long winter nights before Christmas, and drag their victims out of their beds, breaking open doors and locks if necessary, to get at them, for which purpose they are required by law to go prepared with crowbars and other instruments. After the recruit has been kept awhile in a temporary place of security, he is draughted off to the depot, and there the *brakken* or examination takes place. Those fit for service are formed into gangs in squares, along the component rows of which the escort stretches a pole, which each recruit lays hold of. Should one of these unfortunate wretches lean over the pole that rails him in, to snatch a kiss or press the hand of the parent he is leaving behind, the ready escort is there, riding up and down the sides of the square, to administer correction with the point of his lance. No wonder that when these tender measures are resorted to to afford the enthusiastic sons of holy Russia an opportunity of flocking to the banners of the czar and fighting for the orthodox faith, all Europe should resound with the wail.

MRS. PARTINGTON'S OPINION OF MACALLISTER.—"Isaac," said Mrs. Partington, solemnly, 'as she left the Melodeon, after having witnessed feats that raised her wonder to the highest degree. She had seen the shawl marvels, and the wonderful ball of worsted, and the wonderful box, and the astonishing tea-pot, and the lady sleeping on the air, till her brain swam round and round with the excitement they occasioned. Ike had been upon the platform and had watched with his eyes wide open, to see how it was done. "Isaac," said she, "though I saw it all done, and know that my visionary organs can't delude me, yet I believe it is all a trick! It don't stand to reason. He must have an inveterate to help him, and does it all to receive people. I wouldn't taste a drop of that tea if he would make me as rich as kreosote!" Ike heard her without replying, being engaged in blowing a whistle that Macallister had given him. But he knew, all the while, that the pigeons were real, because he had pulled the tail feathers of one of them all out on purpose to ascertain.

[Boston Post.

A scape-grace of a Frenchman once said that old people were fond of giving good advice, because they were no longer able to set bad examples.

ISAAC BABBITT'S
TOILET SOAPS AND CREAM.

THESE choice Soaps and Creams enjoy the highest fame for their superior excellence, both in this country and Europe. Medals have been awarded from the best institutions, and testimonials of their virtues by thousands who have used them.

CYTHEREAN CREAM OF SOAP for Ladies, softens the skin, removes freckles, purifies the complexion, and is free from all impure or irritating properties, and is admired by all who use it.

PANARISTON SHAVING CREAM takes the place of all other Soaps as a preparation for the razor, and those who use it once will never use any other.

Sold wholesale and retail by BECK & CO., 120 Washington St., Boston, Manufacturers and Dealers in Choice Toilet Soaps, Perfumery, Hair Oils and Hair Dyes. Also General Agents for BOSTON CHEMICAL WASHING POWDER, retailed by Druggists and Traders generally, throughout the United States and Canadas 1f1y21

HORSE POWERS,
Separators, and Agricultural Implements.

THE subscriber, having refitted his Shops, is now prepared to answer all orders for

Horse Powers, Separators, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, and all kinds of Agricultural implements,

which are warranted to be made of the best materials, and in the most approved style. LUTHER WHITMAN.
Winthrop, Sept. 15, 1853. 39

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned would invite the attention of customers to his elegant stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of Dress Goods, such as French Merino, Silk and Worsted Thibet, all wool Cashmere, Lyonese, Alpacca, plain and figured de Laines, Calicoes, Ginghams, &c.

Bay State, Long and Square, Cashmere, Thibet and Silk Shawls; Silks, black and colored; Broadcloths, Cassimere, Vestings and Domestics, together with a general assortment of Gloves, Hosiery, and Fancy Goods, which will be sold very cheap by E. BLUMENTHAL, No. 9 Bridge's Block.

Stockings and Yarn taken in exchange for other goods.
Augusta, Oct. 10, 1853. 42tf

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

BY STANWOOD & STURGIS,—The Homes of the New World, by Frederika Bremer; Noble Deeds of Women; Golden Link; Up the River; Conflict of Ages; Ben Jonson; Wide, Wide World, illustrated; Poems of Edith May; Dressing Cases, Writing Desks, &c. Also, School Books constantly on hand. 1

LYON'S KATHAIRON,—For softening, curling, and beautifying the Hair. A fresh supply just received and fo sale by F. W. KINSMAN & CO.,
1 No. 7 Bridge's Block, Water st., Augusta.

GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

DR. J. S. HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN, the true Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, prepared from Rennet, or the Fourth Stomach of the Ox, after the directions of Baron Leibig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa. This is *Nature's own Remedy* for an unhealthy Stomach. No art of man can equal its curative powers. It contains no Alcohol, Bitters, Acids, or Nauseous Drugs. It is extremely agreeable to the taste, and may be taken by the most feeble patients who cannot eat a water cracker without acute distress. Beware of Drugged Imitations.—Pepsin *is not a drug.*

Call on the Agent, and get a Descriptive Circular, gratis, giving a large amount of Scientific Evidence, from Leibig's Animal Chemistry; Dr. Combe's Physiology of Digestion; Dr. Pereira on Food and Diet; Dr. John W. Draper, of New York University; Prof. Dunglison's Physiology; Prof. Silliman, of Yale College; Dr. Carpenter's Physiology; &c., together with reports of cures from all parts of the United States.

Price $1 per Bottle. Agents and the trade supplied at manufaurers' prices, by J. DINSMORE & SON,
1y12 Skowhegan, General Agents for Maine.

NEW DRUG STORE.

F. W. KINSMAN & CO., No. 7 Bridge's Block,

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Augusta and vicinity, that they have just opened at the above place a good assortment of

Fresh and pure Drugs and Medicines, Perfumery, and all articles usually found in the Apothecary line,

where, by promptness, honorable dealing, and strict attention to their business, they hope to merit and secure a fair share of public patronage.

Physicians' prescriptions put up with care and fidelity at all hours. 6m46 Augusta, Nov. 8, 1853.

A FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM, situated in WINTHROP, on the road leading by the Old Town House, known by the name of the Esquire Wood Farm. Said place contains about 75 acres of land, 30 of which are wood land, the rest is divided into pasturage and tillage. The mowing is in good condition. There is also quite a number of bearing fruit trees on the premises. There are one two-story house and two barns.

Any one about purchasing will do well to examine the same before locating elsewhere. It lies within 11 miles of the depot of the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad.

For further particulars enquire of B. or A. SOUTHWORTH, near the premises.
Winthrop, July 2, 1853. 29tf

R. WILLS & SON'S LINIMENT,
MANUFACTURED BY R. WILLS & SON.

THIS Liniment has been used by thousands, WHO HAVE PROVED ITS EFFICACY, and can testify to ITS VIRTUES FOR MAN AND BEAST. It is allowed to be one of the best articles that has ever been before the public, to EASE PAIN OF ALL KINDS, for Rheumatism, Sprains, Swellings, Bruises, Numbness, Soreness of the Flesh; Lame Stomach, Back or side; Pain in the Head, Chilblains, Freezes, Scalds and Burns; Summer Complaint, Billious Cholic, and Toothache. GIVE IT A TRIAL.

WILLS & LOMBARD, Wholesale Agents for Maine. Also, Agents for R. WILLS & SON'S RESTORATIVE PILLS.
June, 1853. eop26tf

FRENCH CIRCULAR CAPES—A splendid variety, different colors, for sale at 46 W. JOSEPH & CO'S.

DYE STUFFS! DYE STUFFS!—Just received, a general assortment of Dyes, for Clothiers' use, which are offered low by J. P. DILLINGHAM,
33 West End Kennebec Bridge.

Room Paper.

EDWARD FENNO has a good assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which he will sell on as good terms as can be had elsewhere 17

AYER'S PILLS,
For all the Purposes of a Family Physic.

THERE has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as sure and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown with what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical *pill*, but not easy to make the best of all *pills*—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages, of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bowels.—This is not. Many of them produce so much griping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These *pills* produce no irritation or pain, unless it arise from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them, we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Languor and Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Irritability, Billious Headache, Billious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins; for, in truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action in the liver. As an aperient, they afford prompt and sure relief in Costiveness, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Humors, Scrofula and Scurvy, Colds with soreness of the body, Ulcers and impurity of the blood; in short, any and every case where a purgative is required.

Sold in Augusta by WM. BLACK, J. W. COFREN, and E. FULLER; in Gardiner by C. P. Branch; in Winthrop by P. C. Bradford; in Readfield by Isaac Denham; in Wayne by C. C. Whitney; and by Druggists generally. eop1y47

QUADRILLE BAND.

H. FALES, from Boston, would respectfully announce that he has associated himself with Mr. J. COLE, and is prepared to *FURNISH MUSIC FOR BALLS, PRIVATE PARTIES, ASSEMBLIES*, and for all occasions where GOOD MUSIC is required.

Apply to H. FALES, at the Kennebec House, or to J. COLE, Grove St. 44

FOR SALE,

OR will exchange for a Farm, a house pleasantly situated on Weston street in Augusta. The house is new, 23 by 30, story and a half high; lot 67 by 123, with stable, a never-failing well of water, a good garden, apple and plum trees, currant and gooseberry bushes, grape vines, shrubberry, and good neighbors. Terms easy, and possession given immediately. Enquire of the subscriber on the premises, or at this office. GEO. M. SMITH.
Augusta, Dec. 20, 1853. 52tf

STONE BUTTER POTS, with Covers, from 1 to 6 Gallons Also, a good assortment of EARTHEN WARE, for sale by June 28. 27 B. LIBBY & CO.

CLOTHS! CLOTHS!—Those in want of Broadcloth, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Satinets and Vestings, will find them cheap at POTTER & BARTLETT'S.

Carhart's Celebrated Melodeons,

MANUFACTURED By CARHART & MEEDHAM, New York. *PIANO FORTES*, from the celebrated manufactory of Hallett & Davis, Boston. *Reed Organs, Violins, Guitars, Flutes, Flageolets, Accordeons, Sheet Music*, and all kinds of Musical Merchandise in great variety, for sale at less than Boston prices, by J. DINSMORE & SON.
Skowhegan, Nov. 10th, 1853. 3m47

Pure Ground Spices.

100 BOXES Pure Ground Spices of all kinds, for sale by Oct. 4. HEDGE &